



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-93-013  
Friday  
22 January 1993

# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-93-013

### CONTENTS

22 January 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Spokesman on Iraq Bombing, Human Rights Report [XINHUA] .....	1
Reportage on Iraqi Situation, Reaction .....	1
Clinton: U.S. To Adhere to Policy [XINHUA] .....	1
EC Commission Concerned Over Raids [XINHUA] .....	1
UN Resumes Weapons Inspection [XINHUA] .....	1
Factory Contents of Missile Attack [XINHUA] .....	2
UN Representative Cited on Somali Situation [XINHUA] .....	2
Correspondent Shot, Wounded [XINHUA] .....	3
Ceremony for Chemical Weapons Treaty Closes [XINHUA] .....	3
Ban Brings New Starting Point [XINHUA] .....	4
UN Chief Calls For More Disarmament Efforts [XINHUA] .....	4
EC, Japan Hope To Settle Trade Dispute [XINHUA] .....	5
ADB Provides Technical Assistance Grant [XINHUA] .....	5
Correction to Qian Qichen on Chemical Weapons .....	6

##### United States & Canada

Clinton's Economic 'Dilemma' Examined [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Jan] .....	6
Article Views Clinton's China Policy [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 17 Jan] .....	6
'Expert' Views Relations [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 19 Jan] .....	8
'Pragmatic Policy' Urged [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 21 Jan] .....	9

##### Central Eurasia

Yeltsin Declares 'All-Out War' on Crime [XINHUA] .....	10
Memorials Held in Russia To Honor Lenin [XINHUA] .....	10
Project Agreement Signed With Kazakhstan [Beijing Radio] .....	11

##### Northeast Asia

China Congratulates Japan's Crown Prince [Tokyo KYODO] .....	11
Diet Speeches by Miyazawa, Watanabe Noted [XINHUA] .....	11
Miyazawa's Visit to ASEAN Nations Analyzed [XINHUA] .....	11
Vice Premier Views Tourist Trade With Japan [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] .....	12
Chen Xitong Attends Joint Venture Ceremony [BEIJING RIBAO 27 Dec] .....	13
Japan Grants \$8 Million to Henan TV Station [CHINA DAILY 20 Jan] .....	13
DPRK Reaffirms Stand Against Chemical Weapons [XINHUA] .....	13
Economic Zone for ROK Investors Established [XINHUA] .....	13

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

Jiang Zemin Meets Cambodian Leader Sihanouk [XINHUA] .....	14
Sihanouk To Run in Presidential Election [XINHUA] .....	14
Sihanouk Meets Indonesian Foreign Minister [XINHUA] .....	14
Xu Dunxin Meets Indonesia's Ali Alatas [XINHUA] .....	15
Thailand's Foreign Minister Returns Home [XINHUA] .....	15



### Near East & South Asia

Beijing Establishes Joint Venture in India [XINHUA] .....	15
PLO Officials Discuss Peace Process [XINHUA] .....	15
Analysis on Israeli Allowance of PLO Contact [XINHUA] .....	16
Saudi Ambassador Visits Jinan University [Jinan Radio] .....	17

### West Europe

Article Accuses BBC of Continuing Cold War [YANGCHENG WANBAO 12 Jan] .....	17
Qiao Shi Meets Italian Communist Leader [XINHUA] .....	17
Italy To Provide Water Supply Equipment [CHINA DAILY 22 Jan] .....	17

### Latin America & Caribbean

Cuban Foreign Minister Lists Main Policy Tasks [XINHUA] .....	18
Argentine President Receives Envoy's Credentials [XINHUA] .....	18
Article Forecasts Growth in Latin America Trade [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 17-23 Jan] .....	18

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Political & Social

Deng To Make 'Public Appearance' in Shanghai [Hong Kong THE STANDARD 22 Jan] .....	20
Attends Spring Festival Ceremony [Beijing TV] .....	20
Jiang Zemin Gives New Year's Greetings [XINHUA] .....	21
Li Peng Extends Greetings to Peasant Families [XINHUA] .....	21
Jiang Speaks at Spring Festival Gathering [XINHUA] .....	22
Li Peng Greets Government Workers on Festival [XINHUA] .....	23
Cited on Depicting Personalities [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] .....	25
Ding Guangen Addresses Spring Festival Forum [XINHUA] .....	25
Song Jian Sends Regards to Antarctica Workers [XINHUA] .....	26
Circular on Security During Spring Festival [XINHUA] .....	26
Tao Siju Addresses Public Security Issues [QIUSHI 16 Dec] .....	26
'Major Melody' for Literature, Art Urged [RENMIN RIBAO 28 Dec] .....	31
Government To Launch Another Antiporn Drive [XINHUA] .....	32
China's Ability To Control AIDS 'Inadequate' [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE] .....	32
Graduate Students Return From Abroad To Study [XINHUA] .....	33
Protecting Interests of Returned Chinese Stressed [XINHUA] .....	33
Deng Contributes to Teenagers' School Project [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 29 Dec] .....	33
Li Tieying Heads Women's Organizing Committee [XINHUA] .....	34
Song Ping Attends, Speaks at TV Premiere [XINHUA] .....	34
Visits Family Planning Cadres [XINHUA] .....	34
Infant Mortality Rate Decline Reported [XINHUA] .....	34
Jiang Inscribes Title for 'Soul of China' Series [XINHUA] .....	35
Inscribes Shanghai TV Station's Name [Beijing Radio] .....	35
Bo Yibo, Others Present Awards to Swimmers [XINHUA] .....	35

### Military

Jiang Zemin Attends Double Support Party [XINHUA] .....	35
More Double Support Activities Urged [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jan] .....	36
Double Support Movement Hailed [XINHUA] .....	37
Commentator Calls For Good Army Work Style [JIEFANGJUN BAO 6 Jan] .....	38
Law on Protecting Military Facilities Publicized [Beijing TV] .....	39
Defense Industry Makes Good Progress in 1992 [XINHUA] .....	39

### Economic & Agricultural

Admission to GATT, National Economy Viewed [SHIJIE ZHISHI 16 Dec]	40
Patent Bureau To Apply to International Treaty [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	41
Tong Zhiguang Addresses Foreign Trade Issues [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 5 Jan]	42
Metallurgical Industry Seeking Foreign Partners [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 17-23 Jan]	43
Tax Revenue Increases 11.4 Percent in 1992 [CHINA DAILY 19 Jan]	44
Foreign-Funded Firms' Payments Up [XINHUA]	44
Bank To Issue Bonds in Foreign Currency [XINHUA]	44
Cuts in State Planning of Prices Reported [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	44
Campaign Against Counterfeit Goods Stepped Up [CHINA DAILY 20 Jan]	45
Growth in Overall Economic Strength Reported [XINHUA]	45
State Council Meeting Notes Economic Problems [Hong Kong CHING PAO 5 Jan]	46
Surveys Show Difficulties in Adapting to Reforms [CHINA DAILY 21 Jan]	47
Pension Program To Grow as 'Quickly as Possible' [XINHUA]	48
Proposals on Building Market Economic System [XINHUA]	49
State Council Urges Enterprises To Be Self-Reliant [XINHUA]	50
Daily Column on Changing Government Functions [RENMIN RIBAO 7 Jan]	51
Investigation Shows Financial 'Irregularities' [CHINA DAILY 21 Jan]	52
Tian Jiyun on Rural Reform, Development [XINHUA]	52
Farm Policy Decisions Implemented in 4 Provinces [XINHUA]	53

### REGIONAL AFFAIRS

#### East Region

Anhui Leaders at CPPCC Committee Meeting [Hefei Radio]	55
Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Government Plenum [Jinan Radio]	55
Jiang Chunyun Addresses Shandong Enterprises [Jinan Radio]	56
Shanghai Mayor Confers Medals on Foreign Experts [XINHUA]	56
Shanghai Official Reports on Foreign Trade [XINHUA]	57
Zhejiang To Train More People for Foreign Trade [XINHUA]	57

#### Central-South Region

Guangdong's Xie Fei Stresses Higher Education [CHINA DAILY 21 Jan]	58
Guangxi Increases Counternarcotics Effort [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	58
Hunan Leaders Attend CPPCC Committee Session [Changsha Radio]	59
Chairman, Vice Chairmen Elected [Changsha Radio]	59
Leaders Give Press Briefing [Changsha Radio]	60

#### Southwest Region

Governor Wang Chaowen on Guizhou Province [BEIJING REVIEW 4-10 Jan]	60
Tibet Reduces Penalties for 100 Criminals [XINHUA]	62
English Beam Carries Report [Beijing Radio]	62
Tibetan Farmers Reportedly Jailed After Protest [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 22 Jan]	62
Tibet People's Congress Presidium Holds Meeting [Lhasa Radio]	63
Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee Meeting Ends [Lhasa Radio]	63
Sets Up Specialized Committees [Lhasa Radio]	63

#### North Region

Chen Xitong Presents Awards to Beijing Workers [XINHUA]	64
Chen Xitong, Beijing Leaders Attend Gathering [XINHUA]	64
Cheng Weigao Gives Speech on Hebei Rural Work [Shijiazhuang Radio]	64

### Northeast Region

Jilin's He Zhukang Addresses Economic Meeting [JILIN RIBAO 7 Jan] .....	65
Addresses CPPCC Session [Changchun Radio] .....	66
Addresses Congress Session [Changchun Radio] .....	67
Addresses Standing Committee [Changchun Radio] .....	68
Addresses New Leaders [Changchun Radio] .....	68
Jilin's Government Holds Executive Meeting [Changchun Radio] .....	69

### TAIWAN

Minister Hopes President Clinton Allows Visits [CNA] .....	71
Taiwan, Philippines Agree To Develop Subic Bay [CNA] .....	71
Premier Receives Outgoing South African Envoy [CNA] .....	71
Government Approves Indirect Investment in PRC [CNA] .....	71
Trade Ties With Europe Make 'Great Strides' [CNA] .....	72
President Sends Message to Freedom Day Rally [CNA] .....	72
Government To Promote Privatization [CNA] .....	72
Specialists Test Domestically Made Frigate [Taipei Radio] .....	73

### HONG KONG & MACAO

#### Hong Kong

UK Foreign Secretary on Hong Kong's Future [Hong Kong TUNG FANG JIH PAO 20 Jan] .....	74
Patten 'Confident' of Election Reform Agreement [AFP] .....	75
Hong Kong Residents Urge PRC-UK Talks [XINHUA] .....	75
Local Groups Demand Withdrawal of Reform Plan [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE] .....	76
PRC Posts Liaison Officers to Hong Kong [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 12 Jan] .....	76

## General

### Spokesman on Iraq Bombing, Human Rights Report

OW2101141893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1126 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—During this afternoon's weekly news conference, Wu Jianmin, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, answered reporters' questions on Cambodia, the U.S. bombing of Iraq, the U.S. "human rights report," Bosnia-Herzegovina, and other issues. [passage omitted] Commenting on the U.S. bombing of Iraq, he said: "The use of force cannot help solve problems."

A reporter asked: The French Government has criticized the U.S. bombardment of Baghdad. What is China's comment on this?

Wu Jianmin said: "We have taken note of France's attitude as well as the reaction from the Arab states. We have always advocated the peaceful settlement of international disputes. We believe that efforts by the international community should contribute to peace and stability in the region. The problems of the region should be solved by peaceful means on the basis of relevant UN Security Council resolutions."

He said emphatically: "The use of force cannot help solve problems."

Commenting on the criticism in the "human rights report" released by the U.S. State Department regarding China's human rights issue, Wu Jianmin said: "The so-called 'human rights report' issued by the U.S. State Department on 19 January makes reckless comments on [wang jia ping lun 1174 0502 6097 6158], distorts [wai qu 2977 2575], and attacks [gong ji 2396 2345] China's domestic situation. This is entirely unjustifiable [wan quan mei you dao li de 1346 0356 3093 2589 6670 3810 4104]. We firmly oppose [jian jue fan dui 1017 0414 0646 1417] any interference in our country's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights. [passage omitted]

### Reportage on Iraqi Situation, Reaction

#### Clinton: U.S. To Adhere to Policy

OW2101225893 Beijing XINHUA in English 2145 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Washington, January 21 (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bill Clinton today pledged to stick to the policy of the Bush administration toward Iraq.

"We are going to stay with our policy. It is an American policy and that is what we are going to stay with," Clinton declared.

The statement came after two U.S. fighters today fired at an Iraqi anti-aircraft radar site in northern Iraq after the U.S. side charged that the Iraqi installation turned its radar against them.

It was the first U.S. strike against Iraq since Clinton took office on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Clinton's Secretary of State Warren Christopher told reporters that "the United States intends to protect our pilots in the no-fly zone."

"I think what happened today is a reflection of the determination that the Clinton administration will have in that area," he said.

Earlier, U.S. European Command said in a statement that at 5:09 Eastern time, "an Iraqi air defense radar associated with a missile site illuminated two U.S. Air Force aircraft conducting a routine monitoring mission within the 'no-fly zone' north of Iraq's 36th parallel."

"In response to this threat, one of the aircraft, a F-4G, fired an AGM-88 harm missile at the site," the statement said.

"The other aircraft, a F-16, dropped two cluster bombs on the site," it added. "No damage assessment... is available."

#### EC Commission Concerned Over Raids

OW2201024193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Brussels, January 21 (XINHUA)—The commission of the European Community and the European Parliament today openly expressed their reservation and concern over the United States' raids on Iraq last weekend.

On behalf of the EC Commission, Manuel Marin, commissioner for development assistance, said Thursday [21 January] at the plenary meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg that appraisal of the U.S. raids on Iraq need to be "cautious."

The European Parliament also stressed in a resolution approved Thursday that any retaliation on Iraq later should not exceed the authority given by the United Nations.

On Wednesday, France criticised Washington for exceeding UN mandate in its raids on Iraqi targets.

Analysts here believe that the above stance of the EC Commission and the European Parliament indicates that the two European bodies hold different opinion from the U.S. over raids on Iraq.

#### UN Resumes Weapons Inspection

OW2101132193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 21 Jan 93

[By Zhang Dacheng]

[Text] Baghdad, January 21 (XINHUA)—A team of 25 U.N. inspectors arrived here today from their headquarters in Manama, Bahrain, to start this year's first check-up of the demolition of Iraq's mass destruction weapons.



The team is the first to arrive in the wake of a week-long military confrontation between Iraq and the West.

The team, along with 27 staff members, had been stranded in their headquarters in Bahrain for two weeks, partly because of Iraq's refusal to let them fly in U.N. planes and guarantee their safety if they did.

"It appears that (Iraqi President) Saddam Huiyayn and the Iraqi Government are making an open pitch ... to appeal to the new administration," Kevin St. Louis, an American who heads the inspectors' operation in Baghdad, was quoted as saying before leaving for Baghdad.

He was referring to William Clinton's inauguration Wednesday as the 42nd President of the United States. Earlier, Baghdad offered a unilateral ceasefire in both the southern and northern no-fly zones in Iraq as a gesture of good intention toward the new administration.

"So I guess we are going in hopeful that they (the Iraqis) are cooperative, more cooperative," St. Louis said.

The inspectors and staff had been staying in Bahrain since January 3. At first, bad weather and plane breakdowns disrupted their travel plans and then Baghdad said on January 8 that they could no longer use U.N. planes and would have to take Iraqi aircraft.

Iraq backed down on that issue Tuesday, following four air and missile attacks by the U.S.-led allies starting January 13. The refusal to let U.N. personnel use U.N. planes was one of the factors that prompted the allies to renew their attacks on Iraq since the 1991 Gulf war.

#### Factory Contents of Missile Attack

OW1901224993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950  
GMT 19 Jan 93

["Feature" by Zhang Dacheng: "U.N. Knows It Well, Why U.S. Bombs It?"]

[Text] Baghdad, January 19 (XINHUA)—Workers were busy clearing rubbles of bombed workshops in al-Nida' engineering plant on the outskirts of Baghdad, which was badly damaged during Sunday's U.S. cruise missile attack.

Yilia Nusif Jasim, director of the plant, told a group of visiting reporters today that among the plant's 14 workshops, 11 were destroyed and the main shop was hit by about 10 missiles.

He said that his plant, 20 kilometers south of Baghdad, is a civilian facility for designing and producing moulds for metal castings and has been visited by several U.N. inspection teams since June 1991.

"Every machine has been numbered and mapped by the inspectors," Jasim said. "They know it is a civilian facility. So why the United States used its missiles to attack my plant?"

During Sunday's attack, U.S. warships in the Gulf and Red Sea launched more than 40 Tomahawk cruise missiles at the plant, which the United States said was a facility producing components of nuclear weapons.

Iraq argued that the plant was not a nuclear facility, and it was "purely for civilian purposes."

Rolf Ekeus, Swedish executive chairman of the U.N. Special Commission in charge of scrapping Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, said Monday that the plant contained metalworking machinery and had been visited four times by U.N. inspectors.

Ekeus confirmed all equipment that could only be used for military purposes had been destroyed.

Jasim said the plant was attacked by about 35 cruise missiles in a period of about 45 minutes beginning at 21:30 (18:30 GMT). There were no casualties because the government had evacuated the workers for expected air-attacks, he said.

But the official Iraqi news agency said the residential areas surrounding the plant had suffered material damage and human casualties.

One of the Tomahawks hit the Al-Rashid Hotel in Baghdad, killing two people and wounding dozens of others. Over 100 foreign journalists covering the Iraq-West crisis stayed at the hotel.

Jasim estimated that the plant, built in 1988 and fitted with machines from Britain, Italy, Germany, suffered damage estimated at "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The missiles also destroyed a facility under construction at the Baghdad baby milk plant, which had been destroyed by allied attacks during the 1991 Gulf war.

Jasim, 39, a graduate of Baghdad University, said in fluent English that the plant has nothing to do with Iraq's alleged nuclear program.

"The reason for the U.S. to bomb my plant is that the Western powers want to destroy the base of Iraqi industry," he charged.

Workers have been busy removing machine parts from the debris since the attack. On a black board, a slogan read, "we are participating in the reconstruction of motherland with our strength and blood."

#### UN Representative Cited on Somali Situation

OW1901031793 Beijing XINHUA in English 2336  
GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] United Nations, January 18 (XINHUA)—A top U.N. official said today that the United Nations is trying to work out a timetable and procedure for the replacement of the U.S.-led multinational force by a U.N. operation in Somalia.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, Ismat Kittani, special representative of the U.N. secretary-general for Somalia, stressed that setting a timetable and modus operandi for the transition from the unified task force to a U.N.-led operation in the eastern African country is "the first and foremost task" under his consideration.

The U.S.-led force, which entered Somalia last month, has a mandate from the U.N. Security Council to create a secure environment for humanitarian operations in the country, where relief supplies were often looted by armed gangs, and should be replaced by the U.N. operation after its mission is accomplished.

Kittani said the other two main areas he is working on are how to move beyond relief and humanitarian aid to reconstruction and development and political reconciliation in the eastern African country.

He noted that nine months ago when he first visited Mogadishu, the country's capital, what he saw was closed ports and airports. "There was no movement of real relief to the people for whom it was intended."

Today, he said, delivery of supplies of humanitarian aid had improved enormously.

Regarding political reconciliation, Kittani recalled that an informal preparatory meeting was convened in Addis Ababa on December 4 and an agreement was signed for a conference to be held in Addis Ababa on March 15.

Furthermore, he added, an ad hoc committee, composed of seven representatives from different factions in the country, was appointed and its first meeting would be held in Addis Ababa on January 22.

"We have moved from an almost impossible situation to a very difficult situation, which is a great improvement, and we hope that in a few weeks we will move from a difficult situation to a manageable situation," said the special representative.

However, he said, "Problems remained enormous. There was no government and no infrastructure, either political, economic or developmental. Much remained to be done."

#### **Correspondent Shot, Wounded**

OW2101183893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—A XINHUA correspondent shot and wounded in Mogadishu last night, today filed his own report of the incident to his head office in Beijing.

Liu Jiang, head of the agency's African Regional Bureau, described how his taxi was halted by four gunmen. The Somali driver tried to accelerate away but the gunmen opened fire and he was killed instantly, Liu reported.

He said he himself was hit in the legs by a bullet. It passed through his right leg, then fractured the left. Meanwhile, his local assistant who was also in the car escaped.

Liu said he rolled out of the car and didn't realize the driver was killed until he saw him in a pool of blood. The taxi was then hijacked by the gunmen.

Somalis at Liu's hotel picked him up and at his direction drove him to the U.S. Joint Information Bureau at the former American Embassy because, he said, it was the only place he knew to go.

From there he was taken to the Swedish field hospital at Mogadishu University where he praised in his report the treatment he received.

The AP Agency reported the chief medical officer there, Major Leonard Reither, as saying that "it was a nasty fracture". But he added, "but Liu is doing fine now and is awaiting medical evacuation".

In his own report, Liu said he was feeling fine now except the wound in the legs, and expected to be taken to Nairobi soon by helicopter.

#### **Ceremony for Chemical Weapons Treaty Closes**

OW1601033793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0307  
GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Paris, January 15 (XINHUA)—The ceremony for signing the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons closed here today after 130 countries signed it in the past three days.

During the ceremony, foreign ministers or representatives from over 60 countries made speeches, in which they expressed support to the convention and stressed the need of its strict application.

Most of the Arab states did not attend the ceremony, saying they would not sign the convention unless Israel agreed to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty first.

The convention will take effect two years after the signing ceremony with the approval by parliaments of at least 65 countries.

The time limit for the destruction of the chemical weapon stocks is ten years, with a maximum extension of five years.

At present, only the United States, Russia and Iraq declared they had stocks of chemical weapons.

The convention will be open to signing in the U.N. Headquarters in New York after the Paris meeting.



**Ban Brings New Starting Point**

OW1601194093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602  
GMT 16 Jan 93

[By Liang Guihe]

[Text] Paris, January 15 (XINHUA)—A convention banning the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons has come into being here, bringing brighter prospects of peace to mankind who have been threatened by such mass destructive weapons for almost a century.

Representatives from 130 countries attended the three-day meeting winding up today for the signing of the treaty, which also calls for the total destruction of chemical weapons within 10 to 15 years.

As early as World War I, German troops first resorted to chlorine against Belgians, poisoning 15,000 people, of whom one third were killed. The subsequent use of chemical toxics between the two sides killed 100,000 people and disabled 1.2 million more.

In the following decades, although mankind had worked hard for banning such weapons and did succeed in concluding a number of agreements and conventions, production and use of chemical weapons had never ceased, due to the lack of essential and effective means to stop it.

During the Cold War period, the all-round arms race between the United States and the former Soviet Union resulted in their possession of the world's largest chemical arsenals. At the same time, many other industrialized countries also vied with one another in exporting chemicals and technology for making chemical weapons. What followed was a large-scale proliferation of such deadly arms.

The convention signed today took 24 long years to conclude. This was because certain countries, notably the two superpowers, did not want to be the first to destroy their own chemical weapons.

The discussion on a ban came on the top of the agenda of the Geneva disarmament conference in the late 70s, and a special committee was established in 1980 for the negotiation of an international convention.

Amidst strong appeals from the international community, the Geneva talks finally led to a draft treaty in September of last year.

The signing of the convention was a historic step made by the international community towards eliminating an entire class of weapons of mass destruction, and therefore had an important significance for maintaining world peace and security.

However, it remains to be seen if the convention will be implemented by all signatories faithfully.

What is crucial is whether the countries which possess chemical weapons will destroy them and their production facilities as early as required, and whether the countries which keep chemical weapons abroad will as well commit themselves to destroy them as required.

To begin with, the United States would need 8 billion U.S. dollars, and the former Soviet Union would need at least 10 years, to destroy all their chemical weapons stockpiles.

Observers believe that as unrest continues in many parts of the world today and the new global political pattern is yet to be established, implementation of the convention would be a path full of brambles.

Experts attending the signing ceremony of the convention have already predicted that the treaty can hardly restrict secret development on chemical weapons in certain countries, and that the international verification group to be based in The Hague would have many difficulties in doing its job well.

**UN Chief Calls For More Disarmament Efforts**

OW1901032393 Beijing XINHUA in English 2230  
GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] United Nations, January 18 (XINHUA)—Efforts on disarmament should be intensified with the momentum from the success of chemical weapons convention and the signature of the Start-2 agreement, Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said today.

In a message to the 1993 session of the U.N. conference on disarmament, which begins in Geneva on January 19, the U.N. chief said the end of the Cold War has brought to the center stage the disarmament issues which are centrally relevant to international security needs.

"The previous balance of power between two military powers has been replaced by instability and volatility in many regions of the globe," he pointed out.

Therefore, he continued, it is appropriate for the conference to take bold steps to make the world safer and more secure for all.

He emphasized that efforts should be intensified toward a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, transparency in armaments, registration of conventional arms, confidence-building measures and prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The annual session of the conference on disarmament will take as its major topics the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, prevention of an arms race in outer space and ensuring transparency in military matters.

The conference is expected to submit the result of the session to the First Committee (Political and Security) of the U.N. General Assembly for further consideration.

The conference, which is the world's single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, is mandated to promote the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

### EC, Japan Hope To Settle Trade Dispute

OW1901034693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0335  
GMT 19 Jan 93

["New Analysis" feature]

[Text] Brussels, January 18 (XINHUA)—Japan and the European Community (EC), which are bickering over increasing trade imbalance between them, finally decided to sit down to consider seriously the problems which may be detrimental to their political relations in a long run.

Last weekend, five Japanese cabinet ministers, including Minister of Foreign Affairs Michio Watanabe, and five members of the EC Commission, met here to discuss how to solve their trade dispute and strengthen their political relations.

The unprecedented large-scale ministerial meeting was held against the background of worsening economic and trade relations between the two sides.

According to statistics disclosed by the EC, Japan's trade surplus with the EC in 1991 reached 27.4 billion U.S. dollars, up 35 percent from that of 1990. In 1992, the figure was expected to rise to 30 billion dollars.

Investment between the two sides is also seriously unbalanced. Statistics show that Japan has invested 17 times as much as the EC in Japan.

Thus, the settlement of trade surplus became the main topic of the ministerial meeting.

The meeting, however, is more than one that focused on economic issues only. EC Commission President Jacques Delors put it on the first day of the meeting, "A prolonged trade imbalance between the EC and Japan will pose direct damage to bilateral political relations."

The EC and Japan started their political dialogues in 1983 and set up regular political consultation in July 1991 by issuing a joint communique in The Hague.

The communique announced that the EC and Japan will cooperate in the fields such as diplomacy, disarmament, world security, aid to East Europe and environmental protection.

The EC tries to seek a balanced relationship with Japan, which is characterized by both political and economic cooperation.

Therefore, worsening economic relations between the two sides will inevitably be detrimental to their political ties.

The EC accused Japan of adopting a series of policies to protect its market such as the control of domestic consumption and the imposition of high taxes on imports.

At the ministerial meeting last weekend, the EC urged Japan to improve its macro-economic management policy by encouraging domestic consumption, removing trade barriers to open its market to EC food and service industries and replacing its monopoly protection of domestic industries with a fair-play policy.

Although Japan acknowledged the existence of the trade imbalance and the necessity to remove trade barriers, it argued that it is making efforts to reverse the situation.

It counterattacked that the trade imbalance is partly because that European products are less competitive and the European industries lack understandings of Japan's market and economy.

Thus, the settlement of the issue needs joint efforts, the Japanese side said.

Despite their quarrels, however, neither side would like to allow the trade dispute to affect the prospects of their political relations.

For the European Community, to maintain a balanced relationship with a powerful Japan is the basis and precondition for the EC to develop its economy and seek a stronger political role.

The Japanese side, needless to say, is eager to strengthen its political ties with the EC through close economic and trade relations so that its huge economic power can be translated into political influence.

Moreover, the EC, whose political and economic integration is under way, will provide chances for Japan to play a more active role in the international politics.

For the sake of their common interests, it is believed that the EC and Japan will try their best to settle their trade dispute, which is crucial to their political relations.

### ADB Provides Technical Assistance Grant

OW1201130793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241  
GMT 12 Jan 93

[Text] Manila, January 12 (XINHUA)—The Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a technical assistance grant of 1.24 million U.S. dollars to China for an environmental management and planning study.

The technical assistance, which will be financed from the Japan special fund, will help China implement a sustainable development policy for the Haihe Basin, focusing initially on the Daqinghe Basin (DRB) in Tianjin in northern China.

It is designed to prepare a comprehensive plan for the management of environmental resources in DRB and to strengthen the capability of the Haihe River Water

Conservancy Commission in comprehensive planning using an "economic-with-environmental planning" approach.

The comprehensive planning study will address key environmental resource problems and their implications on the socioeconomic development of DRB.

#### **Correction to Qian Qichen on Chemical Weapons** *OW1501035193*

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Speaks at Signing Ceremony," published in the 14 January China DAILY REPORT, page 8:

Column one, make sourceline read: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0244 GMT 14 Jan 93 (changing date from "13" to "14")

First paragraph, second sentence, make read: ...development. [new graf]

Qian Qichen spoke on behalf of the Chinese Government after signing the "Convention on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons." He pointed out: (rewording)

### **United States & Canada**

#### **Clinton's Economic 'Dilemma' Examined**

*HK2101031793 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
13 Jan 93 p 7

[Dispatch in "Notes on the Economy" column from Washington by staff correspondent Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "It Is Just Difficult To Cut Deficits Which Go Hand in Hand Like Siamese Twins"]

[Text] According to President-elect Clinton's "diagnosis," the underlying causes of sluggish U.S. economic growth are two great deficits: the investment deficits and federal budget deficits. It is no easy matter to get rid of these two Siamese-twin-like deficits.

The so-called investment deficit refers to insufficient corporate investment in machinery, infrastructure, and education. There is no doubt that if there is insufficient investment in these areas, the economy will not be stable or grow rapidly. Aiming to rectify this problem, Clinton repeatedly stated that his administration would have to expand public expenditure and find ways to stimulate corporate investment.

Federal deficits have long been a chronic malady plaguing the American economy. The 1992 federal budget deficit rose once again to \$290 billion. The White House Budget and Management Office recently predicted that the federal budget deficit in 1993 would rise to \$327 billion, and to \$305 billion in 1997 if no effective measures were adopted. Clinton's economic advisers put the 1997 deficit at between \$350 and \$360 billion. As a result of rapid federal budget deficit increases over the last few years, the U.S. national debt

has hit \$4.1 trillion. The federal government has to pay over \$200 billion in interest alone this year.

Clinton's thought at one time was that in order to achieve the goal of invigorating the American economy, he would adopt a joint-approach on economic policy. On the one hand, in the short term, he will expand public expenditure on infrastructure (by a relatively great margin). On the other hand, he plans to reduce the federal fiscal deficit gradually, pledging to cut it by half within four years to about \$140 billion.

However, given the massive estimates of the federal budget deficit, it is difficult to see how Clinton's plan will work out. There is not much space for either cuts in military expenditure or tax hikes on the rich, as neither will be sufficiently large to compensate for the investment deficit. If the amounts of public expenditure increases and tax cuts or tax exemptions for small and medium-sized firms are too large, the federal fiscal deficit will not only contract, but will expand—with predictable consequences. Such a situation will place the future Clinton administration in a dilemma.

Faced with such a situation, Clinton recently assembled his economic advisers for a policy discussion. Although Clinton still holds out that his established goal of solving the investment and federal budget deficits remains unchanged, he has become much more flexible in tone. It seems that the economic package Clinton finally unveils will have been "properly adjusted." That is, the amount of public investment will be lower than previously conceived, the time allowed for cutting the fiscal deficit will be extended, and he will have to go back on some of his election pledges.

How effective then will this "properly adjusted" prescription be? The U.S. economy started to revive last March at a sluggish pace. According to a recent WASHINGTON POST poll of 44 noted economists, most predicted that U.S. economic growth this year will be at the slightly faster pace of about 3 percent, far lower than in all post-war economic recoveries. For an American economy with a GDP of \$6 trillion and an annual federal budget deficit of \$300 billion, the effect of the "properly adjusted" prescription outlined by Clinton will be extremely limited.

#### **Article Views Clinton's China Policy**

*HK1701072693 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese*  
17 Jan 93 p 1

["Special article" by special correspondent Kuan Wenliang (7070 2429 0081) from New York: "Room for Maneuver in Sino-U.S. Relations - On Christopher's Speech to Congress"]

[Text] Speaking at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 13 and 14 January, Clinton's Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher outlined the guiding principles of the next U.S. administration on foreign policies and repeatedly



spoke on the question of its policy toward China. The proposals presented by this veteran career diplomat left open room for development of U.S.-China relations while he himself also refused to make promises about attaching preconditions on Beijing on the question of most favored nation treatment. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will vote on his appointment on the 19th and it is generally expected to be approved.

#### **U.S. Economic Security**

Christopher outlined the three major guidelines of the Clinton administration on foreign policy. The first is "the economic security of the United States," that is, foreign policy will be coordinated with U.S. economic interests. Christopher proposed that the United States should actively tap overseas markets in order to reduce its foreign debt and boost its capability to uphold its foreign policy commitments. He asserted that the new U.S. administration will focus on "economic diplomacy" as its objective where U.S. embassies and consulates will have to actively help U.S. businesses tap overseas markets and secure overseas business opportunities for U.S. businesses.

#### **Promotion of Power Diplomacy**

"Economic security," which Christopher underlined as the foremost foreign policy guideline, stemmed out of the international economic challenges confronting the United States in the nineties and complaints by U.S. business circles that the government has failed actively to secure foreign markets for them. During his election campaign, Clinton stressed relentlessly that U.S. economic growth was inferior to that of Japan and Western Europe. Hence, right from the very beginning, his secretary of state-designate emphasized that the "economy will be the dominant factor" in foreign relations.

The second guideline involved the promotion of a power-based diplomacy supported by military force in order to safeguard lasting security in the new world order. In this area, Christopher repeatedly endorsed the decision of the Bush administration to punish Iraq with military action, supported U.S. military action, and also backed the dispatch of troops to Somalia. But he also said that the United States will not be forced to consider the question of intervention or non-intervention in every international crisis. The Clinton administration will adopt feasible and effective methods through international organizations, notably United Nations organizations, to stop international aggression and maintain peace. Hence, Christopher proposed that the United States should clear up its outstanding unpaid membership dues with the UN as a demonstration of its trust and support of the UN.

#### **Promotion of "Peaceful Evolution"**

The third guideline is "a foreign policy of democratic revolution," that is, "the foreign policy principles of democracy and human rights" which was raised by Clinton during the campaign period. In his confirmation

hearings, Christopher pointed out: The United States will use trade, foreign aid, and debt burdens as bargaining chips in order to pressure foreign countries into promoting "democracy." But he also added: The world should not be given the impression that the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and forcefully transplanting "democracy." He explicitly indicated the need to support the creation of a "Radio Free Asia" as a means of U.S. propaganda overseas in order to broadcast "unfiltered" news to the people of Asia. While the establishment of such a radio station is clearly directed against China, Christopher did not mention the word China at that time. His wording was also smoother and slicker than Clinton's. On the question of exporting "U.S. style democracy," he said democratic movement grows "from bottom to top," and not "from top to bottom." Therefore, he urged that the appearance of "free press," "impartial judiciary," "multi-party system," "independent trade unions," and "emphasis of human rights" be encouraged in other countries. He also suggested sending a "Democracy Corps" overseas by which an organization similar to the "Peace Corps" can promote "U.S. style democracy" overseas through goodwill activities.

U.S. observers maintained that this so-called "foreign policy of global democratic revolution" is the "peaceful evolution" that Beijing speaks of and is directed mainly against China. A fairly strong anti-communist and anti-China sentiment and tendency exists in the U.S. Congress at the moment where ideology is spoken in the same breath as foreign policy. Christopher was an assistant secretary of state in the Carter years, but the international situation at that time, notably in so far as the balance of power is concerned, was quite different from that of the nineties. In pressing for international peaceful evolution, how much more or less active the Clinton administration will be in this area as compared to the Republican administration remains an unknown.

#### **On the Most Favored Nation Treatment**

Christopher clearly indicated: The most favored nation treatment should not be the only tool used to force Beijing to toe the line. "The United States should adopt all measures" to force Beijing to make improvements on the questions of human rights, weapons proliferation, and trade. It was suggested by a senator that conditions be attached on the question of most favored nation treatment, but Christopher claimed that "new measures" should be taken to deal with these matters. During the entire confirmation hearing, he never made the promise of attaching conditions to China's most favored nation treatment because this would obviously clash with the "economic diplomacy" which he has emphasized the most.

While Christopher, in discussing the goal of his China policy, had spoken about encouraging the "liberalizing" forces in China's domestic economy and politics in order to produce a "peaceful revolution" in China, he was opposed to the "recognition of Tibet's independence"

by the United States, saying that such a move would entail "too big a cost." He stressed that the Asia policy of the Clinton administration will not have many changes as it will continue to advocate the stationing of troops in Japan and South Korea, encourage talks between Seoul and Pyongyang on the question of Korean unification, support the ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation organization, and others.

Judging from the three main guidelines on foreign policy as well as the concrete policy toward China as spelled out by Christopher, Sino-U.S. relations is unlikely to retrogress following Clinton's assumption of power and they may advance slowly. If U.S. foreign policy is as Christopher had said it will be, then U.S. policy on China actually offers Sino-U.S. relations a certain space for maneuver. Aside from the Taiwan issue (such as weapons sales to Taiwan) which remains a principal obstacle, Sino-U.S. relations could improve if both the Chinese and U.S. sides would deal pragmatically with various concrete issues, because future Sino-U.S. relations will be founded on economic and trade relations. The United States has long been engaged in the "peaceful evolution" of China and has never stopped. But on this matter, the fate and direction of the Chinese people are after all held in their own hands. Whether or not the United States carries out "peaceful evolution" is not the decisive factor.

#### 'Expert' Views Relations

HK2001125593 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
19 Jan 93 p 2

["Newsletter From the Chinese Capital" by Chen Ta (7115 6671): "Clinton and Sino-U.S. Relations—An Expert in Sino-U.S. Issues Talks About Trends in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (TA KUNG PAO)—With U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton soon to enter the White House, new questions arise: Will the new U.S. Administration's China policy move toward friendly cooperation or retrogress toward a feud and deterioration? What is the likely trend of Sino-U.S. relations? In the view of Zhang Yebai [1728 0048 4101], research fellow at the Society for the Study of the United States under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, after the 4 June political turmoil, Sino-U.S. relations have improved slightly in the past year. However, affected by various issues, such as the arms sales to Taiwan, trade deficits, and different concepts on human rights, there have been no fundamental improvements in bilateral relations. As far as the United States is concerned, the Clinton administration's rise to power will not bring marked changes. This is because Clinton will find it difficult to take actions that will seriously worsen Sino-U.S. relations. On the contrary, conditioned by various factors, there are stabilizing factors for further improvement in bilateral relations.

Zhang holds that there are five factors determining Clinton's China policy:

1. The international and strategic factors. In the early nineties, with the drastic changes in the former Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, the fundamental strategic interest embodied by the U.S. external policy is to establish a new international order led by the United States and to pursue the U.S. concept of value centering on democracy and human rights. Its practical strategic significance lies in ensuring the U.S. position as a superpower and vigorously revitalizing the U.S. economy so as to increase its comprehensive national power. Its foreign policy should serve the realization of these goals. Moreover, there are also other problems, such as turmoils in some regions, the intensification of national contradictions into regional conflicts, and arms proliferation. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China's international status and role are rising. It has a major responsibility for international peace and regional security and has veto power. This is something the Western powers, including the United States, should not overlook. And this determines that Sino-U.S. cooperation is still important. Neither Asia's economic power Japan, nor Asia as a whole, wants worsening Sino-U.S. relations. Such being the case, the U.S. foreign policy embodies the unity of its fundamental and practical strategic interests. If Clinton worsens Sino-U.S. relations, he actually also isolates himself.

2. The economic factor. The U.S. economy has been in the doldrums since the eighties. It is impossible for the new U.S. Administration to change this overnight. After 14 years of reform, the Chinese economy has developed by leaps and bounds and has gradually merged with the development tide of the world economy. It is against this background that Sino-U.S. trade has entered a new historical period. In terms of economic significance alone, the huge market with a population of 1.2 billion has a strong appeal to any developed Western country. Moreover, the views of U.S. entrepreneurs are also an important factor checking and balancing Sino-U.S. relations. Therefore, Sino-U.S. relations not only have potential interests, but are also important in terms of immediate interests.

3. The U.S. domestic political factor. First of all, according to U.S. media polls, most Americans do not want to isolate China. They hold that China's economic growth is also beneficial to the United States and they predominantly hope that Sino-U.S. relations will develop in a positive direction. Undoubtedly, this will also play a promoting role in the new administration's foreign policy. Second, the U.S. Congress plays a decisive role in shaping the administration's policies. The present Congress, to which nearly a quarter of the congressmen are newly elected, is the one which has the least understanding of China's practical situation since World War II. Viewed from a medium- and long-term point of view, it will place the understanding of China in an important position.

4. The foreign policy factor. After World War II, the United States became an economic power. Its strong economy determines that it is relatively stable politically. The foreign policy of previous U.S. Administrations also maintained relative stability and continuity, especially the latter. The difference between the previous administrations and the Clinton administration is that there have been fundamental changes in the world pattern, that the former Soviet Union no longer exists, and that the United States has signed the Start II agreement. Although the China issue is not a major controversial one in the U.S. foreign policy, it is also imperative for Clinton to put in efforts to handle it well. Both Clinton and his advisory body hold that China is a very important nation and that isolating China is not in the U.S. interests. As the No. 2 person in the Carter administration's state department, the newly appointed secretary of state knows the process of establishing diplomatic relations between China and the United States, and knows China.

5. The personal factor of decisionmakers. Some people hold that Clinton is a hardliner on the issue of "human rights." However, judging from the data we have so far, although Clinton attaches importance to democracy and human rights, his personal experience and his achievements during his long tenure as Arkansas governor show that he is an astute, capable, and creative pragmatist who is ready to listen to other people's brilliant ideas. In the Democratic Party, he is a moderate rather than a radical. With a background of studying international politics plus a lack of practical experience in diplomatic work, Clinton will surely accept suggestions from numerous quarters. His remarks during the election campaign were completely different from what he said two weeks after he was elected, but from time to time he would still sing his own praises and commit himself to his campaign promises. It can be predicted that Clinton's China policy will, like the Bush administration in the later period, continuously place itself in an awkward position—namely, on the one hand, it wants to develop Sino-U.S. relations in order to reap practical political and economic benefits and, on the other hand, it upholds the U.S. concept of value. History will continue to test the balancing act of the American leader and see how to coordinate between the two.

Zhang Yebai holds that the disappearance or mutual act of the aforesaid factors will exert an influence on Sino-U.S. relations both positively and negatively.

#### **'Pragmatic Policy' Urged**

HK2101151793 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
21 Jan 93 p 2

[Editorial: "Pragmatic Policy Is Beneficial to Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Bill Clinton, the new President of the United States, was sworn in yesterday. He selected Warren Christopher as secretary of state. In the testimony given

at the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee the other day, Christopher gave an account of the diplomatic policies of the new administration, which are composed of the three mainstays: developing the economy, enhancing military strength, and supporting the democratic movement. The diplomatic policies were of course examined in advance by Clinton.

Regarding the Clinton administration's policy toward China, Christopher said: "Because of the combination of new and old forces, we have to reconsider our policy toward China. The vigorous development of China's free market economy has brought unprecedented prosperity for millions upon millions of the Chinese people and their expectations for economic and political reforms." "Our principle is to attain the course of peaceful evolution through encouraging China's political and economic liberal forces."

Christopher frankly expressed the objective which certain U.S. figures have always tried to attain, that is, meddle in China's internal affairs and change China's social system in light of U.S. political and economic interests and values. Meanwhile, Christopher also left room for maneuver by saying that the United States supports China's market economy and "will reconsider its policy toward China."

What will be the policy adopted by the new administration toward China? We still have to judge its words and deeds in the future practice. In the final analysis, U.S. policy toward China will be determined by the interests of the United States. During elections or when answering queries from Congress, U.S. politicians may talk loudly and make unrealistic promises in order to canvass votes and congressional support. Once they assume power, however, they must act in light of the interests of the United States and take a pragmatic attitude.

The new U.S. secretary of state wants to get access to China's market on the one hand, as he mentioned once again the tens of billions of dollars in trade deficits. On the other hand, he lumped human rights and arms sales with trade. He also acknowledged: "The extension of the Most Favored Nation [MFN] status for China should not be the only means against the country." This shows that the United States still wants to play with brinkmanship and dares not get things into an impasse. As a matter of fact, if the card of MFN status is played to the extreme, it will lead to the opposite result and harm the U.S. commercial interests.

In the face of a polarized, volatile, and confused world, the United States can realize the role played by China in maintaining world stability and a strategic balance through an objective assessment. There is no sharp conflict of interests between China and the United States. If the two sides cooperate, they will realize that their common interests outstrip their ideological differences. As China is located at the center of the Asia-Pacific region, where the economy is developing speedily, China's economic growth will play a leading



and stimulating role. The interests of the United States include taking part in development of this region, maintaining friendly ties with all the countries here, and having a coordinated foreign policy. Asian countries do not wish to see turmoils in China caused by external factors. If China, which has a population of 1.1 billion, is thrown into confusion like the Soviet Union and East Europe, resulting in an exodus of people and economic collapse, it is bound to harm Asia's stability and economic development. Figures from the political circles of Singapore and Japan have expected the United States to be prudent in its policy toward China and pragmatically formulate its new Asia policy.

China, which practices the policy of reform and opening up and whose economy has maintained a sustained growth, will be beneficial to the surrounding countries as well as the United States. After China's admission to the GATT, the United States can obtain a more extensive market. If the United States further lifts the restrictions on high-tech exports to China, it can resolve the problem of its trade deficits. As the economies of the two countries are complementary, they should become favorable factors in developing Sino-U.S. ties.

The policy of the United States toward China has been laid down by the Republican and Democratic parties. The three Sino-U.S. joint communiques reflect the history of this period. In the early 1970's, U.S. statesmen had realized that the development of Sino-U.S. ties should not be hindered by their ideological differences. As China's policies are more open, its economic strength has been further enhanced, and the people are living a better life today, there is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. political parties to challenge the principles which they had set forth in the communiques, that is, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

No country will allow a foreign country to meddle in its internal affairs and change its social system. The United States will not allow such outside interference, nor will China.

China attaches great importance to its ties with the United States. Relations between the two countries will further develop so long as they do not interfere in each other's internal affairs. If the Clinton administration abides by the principles laid down in the three joint communiques and pragmatically handles the Sino-U.S. issue, it will conform with the interests of the two countries and help maintain economic and trade ties between the two sides.

### Central Eurasia

#### Yeltsin Declares 'All-Out War' on Crime

OW2001005993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0039  
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Moscow, January 19 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin today declared an all-out war on

crime and corruption in the country, saying they are posing a threat to Russia's stability.

Speaking at a special meeting of security chiefs in Kremlin, Yeltsin said, "We are launching a full, head-on assault on crime, bribery and corruption."

"If we do not attack this issue in every district, city and region, as well as in the federation as a whole, we will never get out of the blind alley we are in," he was quoted by ITAR-TASS as saying.

Yeltsin said that his country is now regarded as a "mafia great power."

"In growth of crime we are overtaking countries which had always been to the fore, such as, for example, Italy. We have mafia structure which disrupt the lives not only of ordinary people but of businessmen," Yeltsin said.

He criticized the Interior Ministry and the security services for their inefficiency in tackling the issues.

"It is clear that the organs which are supposed to deal with these issues are not working effectively—especially the Interior Ministry (and) the Security Ministry," Yeltsin said.

"We cannot tolerate such a situation. Everyone thinks political issues could lead to an explosion. But crime could as easily blow us asunder at the unbridled rate it is growing," said Yeltsin.

#### Memorials Held in Russia To Honor Lenin

OW2201041893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0317  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Moscow, January 21 (XINHUA)—Memorial activities were held in Russia on Tuesday [19 January] to mark the 69th death anniversary of Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union.

In early morning, 400 to 500 Muscovites, carrying red flags and holding slogans and portraits of Lenin, filed into the Red Square in defiance of cold weather.

Among them were elderly people, teenagers and children.

They placed wreaths, flower baskets and bunches on the Lenin tomb before paying their respects to the remains of Lenin.

In the afternoon an exhibition "Source of Facts and Falsehood" was opened in the Museum of Lenin, which was meant to clarify some falsehood about Lenin's life.

Commemorative activities were also held in St. Petersburg and Ulyanovsk, Lenin's home town.

### **Project Agreement Signed With Kazakhstan**

*OW2001145893 Beijing China Radio International in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] The PRC and Kazakhstan have signed an agreement to jointly construct a hydroelectric project on the Khorgos River. At the conclusion of talks which have been going on since October of last year, the two sides decided to divide construction costs. Joint planning will be done to control the upper and lower flows of the river by constructing two sluice gates and an overflow canal.

The construction of the hydroelectric project, to begin in 1994, will not only ensure uninterrupted [word indistinct], but will also allow water resources to be greatly economized. It will also alleviate flooding. Upon completion of the project, planned for 1995, the output capacity in the area will increase by several million kilowatts.

### **Northeast Asia**

#### **China Congratulates Japan's Crown Prince**

*OW2101044893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 21 KYODO—China offered its congratulations to Crown Prince Naruhito on his formal engagement to Masako Owada, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said in Beijing on Thursday.

"This is a happy event for the Japanese imperial household. We offer our congratulations," the spokeswoman said.

#### **Diet Speeches by Miyazawa, Watanabe Noted**

*OW2201094393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0924 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[Text] Tokyo, January 22 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said here today that Japan would like to solve economic issues with the United States expeditiously so as to secure sound ties between the two nations.

Addressing the Diet's opening session, he said that with their combined gross national products accounting for some 40 percent of the world's total, Japan and the U.S. "are able to provide coordinated leadership under a shared vision."

He said that at present, the Asia-Pacific region is assuming greater economic and political importance in the world. In that respect, he added, a continued U.S. presence is increasingly important for maintaining regional stability.

Miyazawa pointed out that Japan must join hands with the U.S., and "play a role commensurate with our increasing power in building a new peaceful world order."

On domestic matters, he said economic recovery was a priority, conceding that the nation's economy is in an "extremely severe condition." He called for early approval of the fiscal 1993 budget.

Political reform is another issue on his agenda. He said this should be regarded as a departure point for restoring public trust in politics in the wake of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

In his address to the meeting, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe called for active engagement by Japan in global affairs. He said Japan should enter into a "new cooperative partnership" with the U.S., while pursuing an "U.N.-centered" foreign policy.

Watanabe said Japan should continue to support China in China's efforts to implement reform and open policies.

#### **Miyazawa's Visit to ASEAN Nations Analyzed**

*OW2001210893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 19 Jan 93*

["News Analysis" by reporter Liu Wenyu (0491 2429 3768)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa returned to Tokyo on 18 (January) after he ended his visit to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Brunei, all members of ASEAN. During the visit, Prime Minister Miyazawa indicated repeatedly that Japan will play a role in political and security issues in the Asian-Pacific region. Facts show that the road is still bumpy for Japan to carry forward its propositions.

In his keynote speech during his visit to Bangkok on 16 January, Prime Minister Miyazawa indicated that "Japan will actively take part in discussions concerning political and security issues in the Asian-Pacific region." When he met reporters after the speech, Prime Minister Miyazawa again emphasized that Japan will play an active role in political and security issues, and he also said: "Japan will think and act together with ASEAN." Before this, Prime Minister Miyazawa said during his talks with President Suharto of Indonesia: Japan will establish close relations with ASEAN not only economically but also politically and regarding security.

Since Takeo Fukuda delivered a speech in Manila in 1977, Japanese prime ministers have always made speeches while visiting Southeast Asian countries, and Prime Minister Miyazawa's speech is the seventh such speech. Among the seven speeches, the tone of Prime Minister Miyazawa's speech has been the highest. Generally, Japanese prime ministers' speeches have pledged that "Japan will not be a military power." In 1991, Toshiki Kaifu first indicated in his speech that "Japan will play a role in political issues." Prime Minister Miyazawa further indicated that Japan will take part in political and security issues in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Japanese press pointed out that the background for Prime Minister Miyazawa to make this gesture was the

world's shift toward a new structure following the end of the "Cold War" between the East and the West. Japan has scored some achievements through its economic aid to Southeast Asian countries, and therefore thinks the critical attitude these countries hold toward Japan has softened. Japan now believes that it is about the time to play a political role in proportion to its economic power.

Facts have proven, however, that it is still not going to be easy for Japan to play a role in political and security issues in Southeast Asia.

First, Southeast Asian countries' vigilance against Japan still cannot be ignored. While covering Miyazawa's visit to Indonesia, the Indonesian press said: "Quite a few Asian countries have not forgotten things that happened during World War II, and they are still worried about the expansion of Japan's military power." The Japanese MAINICHI SHINBUN also admitted: Wounded by the Japanese invasion, Southeast Asian worries over the expansion of Japanese military power is still deep rooted. Therefore, Japan must be very cautious in making any moves in this respect.

Second, Japan cannot speak on its own for all countries in the region yet. MAINICHI SHINBUN pointed out: Before every summit of Western developed countries has been held, Japanese prime ministers have always paid a visit to Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, Japan cannot say that it is a representative for all Asian countries just because of this, let alone regard itself as Asia's spokesman. During Miyazawa's visit, Indonesian President Suharto happened to embarrass Miyazawa by saying that he wants to have a direct dialogue with heads of Western developed countries at the summit in Tokyo this July. This put Miyazawa in a difficult position. The Japanese press pointed out: Since Japan expressed its willingness to help strengthen ASEAN members' confidence and enthusiasm to speak out in the international community, it should at least earnestly persuade Western countries attending the summit.

Third, the main expectation of Southeast Asian countries concerning Japan is that country's substantial economic contributions. Malaysia asked Japan to offer loans in Japanese yen for its new airport project. After Miyazawa arrived in Thailand, main Thai headlines called for fixing the trade deficit with Japan, demanding Japan opens its markets, and hoping Japan would offer Thailand economic aid. While holding talks with Miyazawa, Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai also raised specific requests for economic aid.

Since Japan said that it will play a role in political and security fields, it cannot sidestep the above-mentioned issues. TOKYO SHIMBUN pointed out: If Japan wants to play a role in political and security fields, it should make "visible" efforts to reduce its defense budget and provide compensatory damages caused by the war.

### Vice Premier Views Tourist Trade With Japan

HK1501110093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1424 GMT 12 Jan 93

[By correspondent Zhao Jian (6392 0256) ]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—State Council Vice Premier Wu Xueqian said today at a meeting at Ziguangge with a delegation for experience-sharing between old friends from China's and Japan's tourist circles: Sino-Japanese relations are such that they are enjoying harmony in time, place, and personnel.

Wu Xueqian said: The recent successful visit of the Japanese emperor and his wife to China marked a new stage in Sino-Japanese relations. At present, cooperation between China and Japan in various economic areas is going well, cultural exchanges are thriving, and there are great prospects for tourist industries in both countries.

According to reports, 800,000 Japanese visited China in 1992. Wu Xueqian said: I have heard that over 10 million people in Japan conducted overseas travel last year. If one tenth of these people made China their destination, it would make more than a million. Therefore there is great potential for development in China's and Japan's tourist industries.

Wu Xueqian told these guests, who have been involved in the Chinese travel trade over the last 30 years or so: To enable China's and Japan's tourist industries to continue thriving, I hope that people in Japan's tourist industry will give more publicity to China's tourist resources and attract more customers. People in China's tourist industry should also double their efforts, work hard to improve the quality of services, and ensure that every tourist is satisfied. At the same time, both China and Japan should work further to create conditions for such goals. In the transport area for example, flights can be increased.

Wu Xueqian also stated: China welcomes not only old Japanese friends, but also middle-aged and young friends. Only in this way can Sino-Japanese friendly relations be passed from generation to generation.

The delegation for experience-sharing between old friends from China's and Japan's tourist circles, which consisted of the presidents and managers of nine Japanese tourist agencies specializing in Chinese travel, undertook the visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Travel Group Company and China Travel Service Head Office.

During their stay in Beijing the guests also met Sun Pinghua of the China-Japan Friendship Association and held a gala celebration with senior members from China's tourist circles.

Li Xinghao, State Council Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs deputy director, and Bai Lijie, China Travel Service Head Office deputy general manager, were present at the meeting.



**Chen Xitong Attends Joint Venture Ceremony**

SK1501012893 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27  
Dec 92 p 1

[Text] The "Stone Matsushita Electronic Industrial Company Ltd."—a large modern enterprise jointly invested by China and Japan—was established at the Great Hall of the People on 26 December. Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, and Lu Yucheng, vice mayor of the municipality, attended the contract signing ceremony for the establishment.

The "Stone Matsushita Electronic Industrial Company Ltd." is a large modern enterprise invested by the Stone Group Company and Japan's Matsushita Electronic Industrial Corporation and Mitsui Industrial Corporation. It is located in the Beijing economic and technological development zone Yizhuang. It is engaged mainly in the production of the various products related to lighting appliances and their supporting equipment and small household electronic appliances and the sales of these products at home and abroad. Total investment in this project is \$40 million, of which 40 percent will be made by the Stone Group, 52 percent by the Matsushita Electronic Industrial Corporation, and 8 percent by the Mitsui Industrial Corporation. Construction of factories will start next spring. When completed, the company will become China's largest enterprise for producing lighting appliances. The company is expected to go into production in September 1993, and its industrial output value will reach 600 million yuan renminbi in 1996.

In the eight years since its founding, the Stone Group Company has been developed in the great tide of the socialist market economy into a high-tech enterprise with property worth 300 million yuan Renminbi, more than 3,000 workers, and 69 member companies and plants. Since 1990, the Stone Group defined a development strategy of "using internationalization to promote industrialization" and began its "second pioneering work" to turn its pattern of commercial capital into one of industrial capital. The Stone Group has so far established 17 production joint ventures to gradually become a conglomeration of enterprise groups engaged in the production of office automation equipment, precision machines, and lighting appliances.

In addition to importing advanced technology and managerial expertise, the Stone Group's cooperation with the Matsushita Electronic Industrial Corporation and the Mitsui Industrial Corporation, which are first-rate enterprises in the world, will help improve the industrial composition, train outstanding personnel, and push China's lighting appliances to the world market to participate in competition.

Before the ceremony, Chen Xitong cordially met with Mr. Toshio Miyoshi, president of the Matsushita Electronic Industrial Corporation, and Mr. Akira Utsumi, vice president of the Mitsui Industrial Corporation, and wished the cooperation among the three parts a success.

**Japan Grants \$8 Million to Henan TV Station**

HK2001054293 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20  
Jan 93 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Wu Yunhe: "Japan Helps Henan With TV Project"]

[Text] China yesterday signed an agreement with Japan for a grant to help improve television broadcasting in Henan Province.

Under the agreement, the Japanese Government will grant 1 billion Japanese yen (\$8 million) starting this month to finance a project to improve the equipment of the Henan Television Station in Central China.

Attending the signing ceremony were Tong Zhiguang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Michihiko Kunihiro, the Japanese Ambassador to China.

The Japanese financial aid will enable China to import the latest broadcast equipment from Japan and other foreign countries to set up the Henan TV project.

This is the first aid this year from the Japanese Government to support China's economic development.

**DPRK Reaffirms Stand Against Chemical Weapons**

OW1501043593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0416  
GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Pyongyang, January 15 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has voiced its opposition to the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday [14 January] that South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok's remarks that DPRK had the capability of chemical weapon production and was stockpiling the weapons was utterly groundless.

The Korean people were making great efforts to turn the Korean peninsula into a chemical weapon free zone because thousands of them were victims of chemical weapons during the Korean war, the spokesman said.

He stressed that his country had never possessed any chemical weapons and the DPRK Government had not changed its stand against the chemical weapons.

**Economic Zone for ROK Investors Established**

OW1801081493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217  
GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Jilin, January 18 (XINHUA)—China's first economic co-operation zone for investors from the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been inaugurated in Aladi village, in northeast China's Jilin Province.

The village, located on the Songhua River, is well-known for its bumper rice yields. Last year the total agricultural and industrial production value of the village was 22 million yuan (about four million U.S. dollars).

The village, with a population of over 2,300, claims that 85 percent of its inhabitants have relatives in the ROK.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### Jiang Zemin Meets Cambodian Leader Sihanouk

OW2101145393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 21 Jan 93

[By reporter Feng Xiuju (7458 4423 5468)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the CPC Central Committee said here this evening that the Chinese Government agrees to and supports election of president directly by all the people in Cambodia, and expects and welcomes Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's winning Cambodia's presidential election.

Jiang Zemin made the remarks when he met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, state leader of Cambodia and chairman of the Supreme National Council, in the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. According to a briefing by a Chinese official, Jiang Zemin held cordial and friendly talks with Sihanouk.

Jiang Zemin said: "The Chinese Government has always followed with keen interest the situation in Cambodia as well as the prospect of its development. We hope that the Paris agreement can be implemented in an all-round way and that national reconciliation and lasting peace can be achieved in Cambodia."

Jiang Zemin said: The Chinese Government has made and will continue to make unremitting efforts in order to surmount the present difficulties confronting Cambodia, break the deadlock, and expedite the peace process in Cambodia.

He said: We also express our appreciation and support for all parties concerned that have made vigorous efforts to further this end. We highly evaluate the significant work done by Samdech Sihanouk to promote national reconciliation and expedite the peace process in Cambodia.

Samdech Sihanouk expressed thanks to China for having made vigorous efforts and tremendous contributions to the fulfillment of peace in Cambodia.

Jiang Zemin welcomed Samdech Sihanouk and Princess Monique to join the Chinese people in having a good time during the Spring Festival.

After the meeting, Jiang Zemin hosted a banquet for Samdech Sihanouk and Princess Monique.

Qian Qichen, state councillor and concurrently foreign minister, Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin, and Cambodian Ambassador to China Chan Youran participated in the meeting and banquet.

#### Sihanouk To Run in Presidential Election

OW1801173893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 18 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), has decided to run for the country's presidential election, said Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the son of Sihanouk, today.

At a press conference held at his residence, Prince Ranariddh said that Sihanouk's running for presidential election would contribute to stabilizing the political situation in Cambodia.

Prince Ranariddh, president of the United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC), also reaffirmed his father's authority and ability to unite all Cambodian factions and bring the country's political situation to stabilization.

He preferred to have presidential election and the general elections simultaneously because of certain political, economic and financial reasons.

A president of Cambodia should have real power and needs a government which is to fully implement his decisions, he said.

He hoped that his party would win a clear-cut majority of voters in the purported general elections.

If the Democratic Cambodia Party (DKP) wanted to take part in the elections, it should be invited to be part of the government as it occupies 20 percent of the nation's population, he said.

#### Sihanouk Meets Indonesian Foreign Minister

OW2001073393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, met with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas at his residence here today.

They exchanged views on the promotion of the peace process in Cambodia.

Alatas arrived here Tuesday [19 January].

**Xu Dunxin Meets Indonesia's Ali Alatas**

OW1901131893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244  
GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin met with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas here this evening, and they exchanged views on the Cambodia issue and other issues of mutual concern.

Alatas arrived here earlier today specially to visit Cambodian Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme National Council Norodom Sihanouk, who is now in Beijing.

**Thailand's Foreign Minister Returns Home**

OW2001045993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0431  
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsi left here for home today after his visit to China.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with him yesterday.

**Near East & South Asia**

**Beijing Establishes Joint Venture in India**

OW1501130893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142  
GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] New Delhi, January 15 (XINHUA)—The first Indo-Chinese joint venture, Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd., was launched today in the eastern Indian state of Orissa.

As one of the Sino-Indian economic cooperation programs, India's Mideast Ltd. and China Metallurgical Import and Export Corporation (CMIEC) will co-produce steel with Chinese technology when the project is completed.

Indian Minister of State for Steel Santosh Mohan Dev said at the ceremony that India will speed up development of its steel industry by learning from China.

CMIEC Vice-President Dong Zhixiong said on the occasion that the project is a fruit of the Sino-Indian cooperation.

**PLO Officials Discuss Peace Process**

OW2001144693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220  
GMT 20 Jan 93

[By Wang Bo]

[Text] Amman, January 20 (XINHUA)—The chief advisor to the Palestinian peace negotiators expressed hope today that progress conducive to the Palestinian people would be made under the Clinton administration.

U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton will swear in later in the day to replace outgoing President George Bush.

Faysal al-Husayni, the chief advisor, was speaking before leaving here today for Tunis, for talks with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the prospects of the peace process and the PLO's diplomatic strategy on Arab and international issues.

Al-Husayni said that continuation of the peace process hinges on the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 799, which demands that Israel take home more than 400 Palestinians it expelled last month.

Al-Husayni said that the Palestinian position on the issue is "clear and firm," adding that the Palestinians would not return to the negotiation table before a solution is found to the issue.

Local press reported earlier that the chief Palestinian negotiator, Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi and other delegates had said they would not attend the next round of bilateral talks if the fate of the expelled Palestinians was not properly addressed.

Some PLO officials were reportedly seeking support for a boycott of the bilateral talks from other Arab parties involved, believing that a boycott by the four Arab parties would put more pressure on Israel to comply with Resolution 799.

But Syria has refused to boycott the bilaterals, saying that not attending the multilateral talks on Middle East regional problems would be a better option.

This added to worries of Palestinians who are now facing a dilemma, according to Muhammad Milhim, an Amman-based member of the Palestine National Council or parliament-in-exile.

"If we go to the talks while the exiled men remain stranded in the no-man's land (in south Lebanon) we will be the loser. If we don't, the other Arabs will reach peace separately with Israel and we will still be the loser," he told XINHUA.

More than 400 Palestinians deportees have been stuck in a non-man's land in southern Lebanon since they were expelled on December 17.



While Palestinians ponder their next move, PLO officials in Tunis are keeping their options open.

"The PLO will announce no official position until an invitation is extended to the Palestinian delegation," said Jamil Hilal, head of the PLO information office in Tunis in a telephone interview with local daily "JORDAN TIMES."

"We can still decide not to go. But let's just say it will be much more difficult to do this on our own. Should we decide not to go we will have to be very precise in our calculations," he added.

Al-Husayni warned that Israeli refusal to change its policy and practice toward Palestinians in the occupied territories could only lead to an upsurge of Palestinian struggles against its occupation and more violence.

He noted that Israeli position on the expulsion issue remains unchanged in nature despite Israel's recent gestures including permission to repatriate deportees either critically sick or wrongly expelled.

The Israeli authorities still refuse to comply with Security Council Resolution 799 and allow the return of all Palestinians it expelled, he added.

Al-Husayni said there should be no double standard in implementing international resolutions, and Israel must abide by international law.

On the latest military confrontation between Iraq and Western allies, al-Husayni said the Palestinian people wish for settlement of all regional issues in accordance with international law.

#### **Analysis on Israeli Allowance of PLO Contact**

OW2001190993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 20 Jan 93

["News Analysis" feature by Li Hongqi]

[Text] Jerusalem, January 20 (XINHUA)—The Israeli Knesset approved late Tuesday [19 Jan] night the lifting of the ban on contacts with the PLO, a step seen as positive but not enough.

The ban lifting was proposed by the government, sparking a controversy in Israel's political circles. After lengthy debates in the Knesset, it passed and became law by a vote of 39 to 20.

Definitely it is a victory for the left wing, a dominating force both in the government and parliament. They have been pushing for the repeal of the ban for years and finally succeeded.

Their views are well known: The 1986 anti-terror law banning contacts with all "terrorist organizations" was "politically motivated, unjust and stupid," and contacts with the Tunis based PLO should be legal provided the state security would not be endangered. [sentence as received]

They fought their way through the cabinet and Knesset, where strong oppositions were heard from the right-wing parties and reservations felt from the hardline inner circles.

The oppositions were based on the old concept: The PLO was a "terrorist group," while the reservations stemmed from the fears that the ban lifting would encourage the U.S. to resume dialogue with the PLO.

However, all attempts to block the government proposal, or to set preconditions, have failed against two main backgrounds: The rising demand for peace inside Israel and the PLO's undeniable role in the Middle East peace process.

A recent opinion poll showed that 30 out of the 44 Labor Party Knesset members are for the direct contact with the PLO, while the idea is shared by the majority of the cabinet members. They believed that the PLO was Israel's real negotiation partner behind the scene, and its direct and positive role in the peace talks would help push ahead the peace process.

The enactment of the new law enables the Israelis to legally contact with the PLO without any fear of being prosecuted. The immediate reflection is famous Israeli peace activist Abbie Nathan's visit to Tunis today, where he would meet publicly with the PLO officials.

Nathan has been jailed twice in the past five years on charges of violating the anti-terror law. However this time he doesn't need to worry. Such contacts between the PLO and Israelis would inevitably facilitate the confidence building and produce positive impacts on the Israeli-Palestinian relations in the long run.

However, the government has not yet committed itself to open and direct dialogue with the PLO as requested by a growing number of "doves". Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin still insists that talks be held only with the Palestinian representatives from the occupied territories, fearing pressures from the right-wing opposition would imperil the peace process.

The new law did not mean an end to the bitter fights between the two main factions. The Absorption Minister Ya'ir Tzaban from the left-wing meretz made it clear after the Knesset voting that from now on "efforts should be intensified to open dialogue with the PLO."

But it was predictable the right-wing opposition parties would try their best to hamper the process.

Despite the obstructions, the government, now in a dilemma created by the deportation of 415 Palestinians, would have to reconsider its attitude toward the PLO since it could not deny its role. The problem is when and how direct talks could take place.

### **Saudi Ambassador Visits Jinan University**

SK1901050793 Jinan Shandong People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Accompanied by leaders of Shandong Province and Jinan city, a three-member party headed by Tawfiq al-'Alamdar, Saudi ambassador to China, inspected Jinan University on the morning of 18 January.

The party held friendly talks with Jinan University leaders on building an Islamic Theological College at Jinan University using investments provided by Saudi Arabia and of establishing friendly contacts between the college students of the two countries.

### **West Europe**

### **Article Accuses BBC of Continuing Cold War**

HK1501124593 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO  
in Chinese 12 Jan 93 p 3

["Reading Notes" by Yang Huasheng (2799 5478 0581):  
"BBC Confesses Without Being Pressed"—abbreviation  
"BBC" published in Latin alphabet throughout]

[Text] The UK's SUNDAY EXPRESS published a rather interesting article at the end of last month, which is indeed worth reading. The article was sensationally entitled: "BBC Mobilizes for a Large-scale 'Invasion' of Red China." (BBC is the abbreviation for the British Broadcasting Corporation). People cannot help asking why the BBC hates China so much as to regard China as its enemy?

The BBC's "External Services Department" will increase its broadcasts to China by a large margin as of the end of January 1993. It has been learned that the BBC will broadcast at least 30 hours of programs in Chinese every week. Would it be good for the BBC to try to provide us with more information with a view to enhancing mutual understanding between the two peoples? However, the BBC's decision to increase its broadcasts to China is aimed at nothing but stepping up its struggle for an omnidirectional spiritual and ideological "invasion" of a socialist country.

The SUNDAY EXPRESS article bluntly quotes a remark made by a London-based BBC spokesman: "We are implementing our grand spiritual invasion plan."

Our readers might feel this is a little strange. Why do the Western news media, which have always claimed to be "objective and fair" and "never engage in ideological propaganda," harbor such evil intentions? As a matter of fact, we all know that the "cold war" has not ended once and for all. Is not the BBC, which is implementing a so-called "spiritual invasion plan," carrying on the "cold war?" Its claim to be "objective and fair" and "never to engage in ideological propaganda" is nothing but deceitful talk. What it is really trying to do is just peddle

its own outlook on values and world outlook to others through its modern news media.

Given the fact that BBC has made such a confession without being pressed, we should well learn to become more clever. We should on no account be too naive. Thus, when we listen to the information provided by others free of charge, we must try to distinguish truth from falsehood as well as the beautiful from the ugly so that we will never allow false, counterfeit, and substandard products to be smuggled into our world!

### **Qiao Shi Meets Italian Communist Leader**

OW0701133693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258  
GMT 7 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party leader Qiao Shi met here tonight with Sergio Garvini, general secretary of the Party of Communist Refoundation of Italy.

Garvini is on a ten-day visit to China at the head of a delegation from the party, which was founded in December 1991. It is the party's first delegation to visit China.

Extending a welcome to the visitors, Qiao, a standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, expressed the conviction that the delegation's China tour is useful for promoting understanding between the two parties.

After briefing the visitors on the CPC's history, Qiao said that as a result of sticking to the principles of independence, seeking truth from facts and summing up positive and negative experiences, the party has chosen its present road.

Garvini said that his party attaches great importance to its relations with the CPC and admires China's reform and open policies as well as its successes in implementing such policies.

Qiao gave a dinner in honor of the visitors after the 50-minute meeting.

Since their arrival in Beijing December 27, the delegation has held talks with Zhu Liang, head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, on international issues and relations between the two parties. The visitors have also toured Hainan Island, and Chengdu and Xian cities. They are scheduled to leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

### **Italy To Provide Water Supply Equipment**

HK2201082293 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22  
Jan 93 p 2

[Report by staff reporter: "Pact Inked on Water Facilities"]

[Text] China signed a contract yesterday to import water supply technology and equipment from Italy in a move

aimed at improving industrial and residential supplies in the Pudong New Area in Shanghai.

The contract, worth \$39.85 million, will be covered by a \$240-million Italian government loan. The money is being spent to improve the Pudong New Area's investment environment through providing better post and telecommunication services and water, power and gas supplies.

The loan agreement was signed last year and contracts for importing post and telecommunications and power and gas supply systems from Italy were signed last December.

The water supply technology and equipment, imported from Italy's Federici, a leading manufacturer in this field, will be the most advanced and complicated water supply system in China, according to Luo Kaifu, president of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation (CMC).

It is also the biggest water supply project ever imported into China with foreign government loans, he said.

China has imported over 100 water supply systems from abroad in recent years.

Signing the agreement with Marco Posenti, director of Federici, Luo said an improved infrastructure, notably in telecommunications, water, power and gas supplies, is of vital importance for the development of Pudong.

With the four projects, which are expected to be completed before 1995, Pudong will have a better investment environment for attracting investors, he said.

It will also promote the development of the whole Yangtze River area, Luo said.

In April 1990 Pudong was earmarked as the key area for development of the Yangtze River Delta.

After two years of development, the investment environment has improved and a high tide of domestic and foreign investment has surged up. By the end of November 1992, Pudong had approved 666 foreign-funded enterprises involving a total investment of \$3.2 billion, \$1.5 billion of which is overseas capital.

In 1992 the area introduced 957 domestically-funded projects involving a total investment of 8.4 billion yuan (\$1.5 billion).

Huang Ju, Mayor of Shanghai, predicted Pudong's GNP this year will reach 11 billion yuan (\$2 billion), 20 percent higher than last year's.

## Latin America & Caribbean

### Cuban Foreign Minister Lists Main Policy Tasks

OW0501222193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1804 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Text] Havana, January 5 (XINHUA)—Cuban Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said that the priorities of its foreign policy this year is to confront the U.S. blockade and safeguarding national sovereignty and independence.

In an interview published in the latest issue of the "CUBA INTERNATIONAL" magazine, Alarcon said that Cuban diplomatic representatives abroad must support the government's current efforts to promote foreign cooperation and trade in the period of economic difficulties for the country.

As for Cuba's relations with former Soviet republics, Alarcon highlighted the agreements signed recently with the Russian Federation which point out their common desire to develop economic bonds and made reference to Cuba's effort to increase all kinds of ties with Latin American and Caribbean nations, particularly those of a friendly nature.

Finally, Cuba's foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the countries in the region that backed Cuba last November to pass a resolution in the United Nations against the embargo.

### Argentine President Receives Envoy's Credentials

OW2201100893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0430 GMT 20 Jan 93

[By reporter Fang Changping (2455 7022 1627)]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Argentine President Menem said here today that he hoped to see further development of Argentine-Chinese relations in all fields.

Menem made the remarks when he received credentials from Tang Yonggui [3282 3057 6311], newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Argentina. He said that he deeply respects China and is satisfied with the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Tang conveyed the regards of General Secretary Jiang Zemin, President Yang Shangkun, and Premier Li Peng to President Menem, who also sent his greetings to the Chinese leaders through Ambassador Tang.

### Article Forecasts Growth in Latin America Trade

HK1701023593 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 17-23 Jan 93 p 2

[Article by Wang Yong: "Latin American Trade To Grow"]

[Text] Reciprocal trade between China and Latin America is set to grow this year after hectic growth last year.

Government officials and economists from both sides have predicated their optimism on the fact China and Latin American countries have instituted trade liberalization policies that make economic co-operation easier.

One of the problems in the balance is that business people from the two sides have yet to get acquainted with each other, although their products are complementary.

A high-level Chinese Government delegation is expected to visit Latin America early this year, but details have not been revealed.

China is planning to set up more trade distribution centres and investment enterprises in Latin America to get around transportation inconvenience that hinders trade development between the two sides.

China has made it a must to cement its presence in Latin American markets in part to avert losses from trade skirmishes with other countries.

Statistics show that the bulk of China's trade has been focused on a small group of markets; the United States, Hong Kong, Japan and Western Europe.

China's foreign trade volume in 1992 jumped to more than \$160 billion, of which nearly \$3 billion was with Latin America.

China's imports from Latin America climbed 10 percent while exports were up 39 percent.

China mainly imports steel, fertilizer, synthetic fibre, timber, sugar, coffee, pig iron, iron sand, non-ferrous metals, cotton, paper and pulp, leather, fish meal, wool, machinery equipment and pharmaceutical raw materials.

Exports include light and textile industrial products, medicine, chemicals, agro-machinery, transport equipment, coke, hardware and home appliances.

China's major trading partners in Latin America are Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru and Panama.

Chinese officials hold that China should lose no time to get a stronger foothold in the Southern Common Market that will be established in 1994 comprising Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay.

The four countries are expected to remove tariffs for each other by 1995.

"Although China's exports to Brazil are being affected by an economic retrenchment policy in Brazil, the prospect is good considering Brazil's importance in the emerging big common market," Chinese officials said.

Latin America has imposed high tariffs on the import of finished products. China is planning to export more semi-finished products and raw materials to beat the prohibitive tariffs for finished products.

Officials from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade revealed that China would lift its direct investment in Latin America in the future.



**Political & Social****Deng To Make 'Public Appearance' in Shanghai**

HK2201040693 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 22 Jan 93 p 10

[Report by S.L. Law]

[Text] China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping will make a public appearance in Shanghai during Lunar New Year to show the world the country is political stable after the 14th national party congress.

Chinese sources said Deng was expected to attend one of the functions to be held by Shanghai authorities to celebrate the Spring Festival and would most likely show up during the Lunar New Year Eve celebration tonight [22 January].

"Major Chinese official media had been instructed to make preparations to report Deng's appearances," a source said.

"Apparently, they wanted to achieve an effect resembling that of Deng's last public appearance on the closing date of the 14th party congress last October."

Another source said Deng had been in Shanghai for almost three weeks.

"Though not being reported by any official media, the patriarch had paid a visit to Shanghai's massive underground railway project which is still under construction," the source said.

Meanwhile, Shanghai's LIBERATION DAILY [JIEFANG RIBAO] published an article reviewing Deng's remarks made during his landmark southern trip last year, stressing the speeding up of economic growth should not be considered as economic overheating.

The article, written by the paper's deputy chief editor Zhou Ruijin, said economic development should be encouraged as long as it had good quality products, high efficiency and could adapt to the market changes.

As Deng earlier called for a faster economic growth, Zhou's article was a defence for the patriarch's view.

Zhou is one of the three writers who wrote under the pen name of Huangfu Ping in 1990 to severely criticise the austerity program adopted by party chief Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, but heralded Deng's dramatic trip south.

It was said that Deng, who was in Shanghai during that year's Lunar New Year, organised the well-known Huangfu Ping article.

Deng's appearance in this Lunar New Year would climax a series of appearances by China's top elders, known as the "immortals", on television in recent days.

State President Yang Shangkun, just released from hospital after treatment for minor health problems, was reported to have held a Lunar New Year part at home for neighbours.

Conservative elder Chen Yun was shown being greeted by leaders of the Shanghai municipality on Wednesday.

**Attends Spring Festival Ceremony**

OW2201133793 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1121 GMT 22 Jan 93

[“Just received” announcer-read report over video; from the “National News Hookup” program]

[Text] Since the auspicious Spring Festival is around the corner, on the eve of the festival Comrade Deng Xiaoping joined people of all walks of life in Shanghai to usher in the traditional festival of people of all nationalities in the country. [Video shows close-ups of Deng Xiaoping, followed by his daughter Deng Rong and his wife, Zhuo Lin, slowly entering a room and being greeted by Shanghai CPC Secretary Wu Bangguo and Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju. Deng Rong escorts Deng Xiaoping into the room, lightly holding his arm. Deng Xiaoping's walk is slow and steady, and he doesn't appear to need support. He smiles at those in attendance and applauds along with them.]

Displaying a high spirit, Comrade Deng Xiaoping walked firmly into the meeting hall. [Video shows full view of Deng walking into a room amid applause. Video then cuts to show close-ups of Deng Xiaoping shaking hands with unidentified Shanghai officials.]

Wu Bangguo, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, first conveyed General Secretary Jiang Zemin's best regards to Comrade Xiaoping extended via a telephone call. In his telephone call, Comrade Jiang Zemin said: On behalf of comrades of the Central Committee, I wish Comrade Xiaoping a Happy New Year. We wish Comrade Xiaoping health and long life.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping replied: Please extend my New Year greetings to Comrade Jiang Zemin and comrades of the Central Committee. [video shows close-ups of Deng Xiaoping talking]

On behalf of the 13 million people in Shanghai, Comrade Wu Bangguo extended his New Year's greetings to Comrade Xiaoping. He wished Comrade Xiaoping well during the Spring Festival, health, and longevity. As to what Shanghai should do, Comrade Xiaoping said Shanghai should experience some change in a year and substantial change in three years. We should earnestly study Comrade Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and his instructions for Shanghai, firmly adhere to the basic line, and accelerate development in Shanghai so as to live up to Comrade Xiaoping's earnest expectations for Shanghai. [video

shows close-ups of Deng Xiaoping from different angles talking to officials in the room]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said happily: I wish you all a Happy New Year. I wish you a happy Spring Festival. Please convey my New Year's greetings to all people in Shanghai, especially the working class in Shanghai. Shanghai's working class has long been the bellwether of the Chinese working class.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: I hope you will not lose the current opportunities. [video shows Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju applauding as Deng Xiaoping begins to speak] Opportunities for great development are rare in China. China is different from other countries in the world. China has unique opportunities. For example, we have tens of millions of patriotic countrymen living overseas. They have contributed to our motherland in many ways.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping fully endorsed what people in Shanghai accomplished in 1992. [video shows Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju listening as Deng Xiaoping speaks, cutting occasionally to show pan shots of the audience] He said: In 1992 people in Shanghai accomplished what other people could not do. Of course, after we have made a step forward, we should also look back for awhile. We should pay attention to reliability so as to avoid losses, especially major losses. Minor losses do not matter. [video again shows Wu Bangguo, Huang Ju, and others applauding when Deng pauses] All we need to do is to sum up our experiences and correct our mistakes. You people in Shanghai have worked hard for one year. You should work hard for another year in 1993 so as to reach a higher level. [video shows Deng Xiaoping, with Wu Bangguo sitting on his left and Huang Ju sitting on his right, posing for a group picture with officials in Shanghai]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping concluded: Facts have proved that the work accomplished by the collective leadership—the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core—has been good and trustworthy. [video shows medium close-ups of Deng Xiaoping, escorted by his daughter Deng Rong, applauding and waving at the Shanghai officials]

Joining Comrade Deng Xiaoping to usher in the Spring Festival were Shanghai Mayor Huang Ju; Su Buqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; responsible comrades of party, government, and military authorities in Shanghai; and figures from all walks of life.

#### Jiang Zemin Gives New Year's Greetings

OW2201160293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), visited a village near

Beijing and extended festive greetings to peasants today—the eve of the Spring Festival (Chinese Lunar New Year).

Accompanied by Beijing's mayor, Chen Xitong, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Wen Jiabao, an alternate member of the Political Bureau, Jiang went to Doudian village, in Fangshan District on the outskirts of Beijing, where many villagers were setting off fireworks and lighting lanterns.

He went into a two-story house and chatted with Han Chunzeng and his wife. He joined the Hans in making dumplings, a traditional food, and wished them prosperity in the new year.

When the general secretary went to the courtyard of Li Baozhong, the family set off firecrackers to greet the guests. Since this is the Year of Rooster, Jiang Zemin gave a toy rooster to the great grandson of Li Baozhong and dined with the family.

At the request of a reporter from China Central Television, Jiang on behalf of the Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, extended festive greetings to all nationalities. He also wished a happy Spring Festival to compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese.

#### Li Peng Extends Greetings to Peasant Families

OW2201145393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1408  
GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng and State Councillor Chen Junsheng today went to a village 60 kilometers east of Beijing, to extend festival greetings to peasants on the eve of the Spring Festival (Chinese Lunar New Year).

After visiting two families in Xiaocui village of Sanhe County, which belongs to Hebei Province, Premier Li went to a cattle farm run by Li Fucheng.

Li Fucheng started his farm with a 5,000 yuan loan in 1986. His farm marketed 4,200 head of cattle in 1992 and has fixed assets and funds assessed at 12 million yuan (about 2 million U.S. dollars).

He told the premier that he exported 2,470 head of beef in 1992 for 1.8 million U.S. dollars.

This evening, Premier Li Peng went to the Ministry of Railways, where he extended festive greetings through radio phones to a number of railway stations and locomotive engineers across the country. 3.1 million passengers are moved on the rails daily in the weeks before and after the Spring Festival.

He also visited the Beijing Urban and Rural Trade Center on the western suburbs and exchanged greetings with shop assistants and customers.



**Jiang Speaks at Spring Festival Gathering***OW2201110093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0615 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Report by Central People's Broadcasting Station correspondent Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391) and XINHUA correspondent Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—In Zhongnanhai's conference room yesterday evening, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, and other leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee held a happy get-together with responsible persons from various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, as well as representatives of personages without party affiliation, to greet the Spring Festival.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Zemin extended festival greetings to comrades and friends who have shown concern for and supported the CPC, and who have cooperated and worked hard together with the CPC; he also wished them a Happy New Year and extended cordial regards to and wished all of them good health, a happy family life, and success in work.

Jiang Zemin said: "Over the past several years we have been holding Spring Festival discussion meetings with noncommunist personages to bid farewell to the outgoing year and greet the Lunar New Year, and to exchange opinions on work in the new year. Through those meetings, we have enhanced mutual understanding and friendship. Recently at the new year's tea party of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and at an informal discussion meeting with veteran comrades, I expressed some opinions on the work in 1993. Today I wish to hear opinions and suggestions from friends of the CPC."

Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League; Rong Yiren, chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; Sun Qimeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Wu Jieping, chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society; Yang Jike, executive vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang; Lei Jieqiong, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; and Wang Guangying, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, successively spoke at the meeting. In their speeches they introduced their experiences in exchanging views and actively participating in government and political affairs. They held that 1992 was a very unusual year. Under the leadership of the CPC, people of various nationalities throughout the country made great achievements in economic, political, cultural, and other fields during 1992. They expressed their satisfaction over the fruitful results gained through

multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC, and congratulated the CPC on the achievements made during 1992.

In their speeches, they also put forward positive opinions and proposals on how to further strengthen multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC and the political consultative system; how to accelerate reform, opening up, and economic construction; how to speed up the transfer of science and technology into productive forces; how to show great concern for and vigorously develop education; how to actively unfold activities of helping poor areas; and how to make unremitting efforts in promoting the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

After their speeches, Jiang Zemin also made a speech. He said: Last year was an extremely important year in the history of our party and our country. In early 1992, comrade Deng Xiaoping inspected southern China and made important talks. In March last year, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a plenary meeting and made important arrangements on implementing the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks. It indicated that our country's reform, opening up, and modernization drive have entered a new period of development. In October last year, the 14th CPC National Congress clearly affirmed the decision of arming the entire party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, clearly decided that the party's basic line of "one center and two basic points" should not change for 100 years, and clearly affirmed that the goal of our country's economic structural reform is to establish the system of a socialist market economy. The theory, political line, and policies have created broader prospects both in accelerating the pace of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive and in winning a still greater victory in the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Jiang Zemin said: After the convocation of the 14th CPC National Congress, the eight democratic parties successively convened national congresses to implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress. Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, various democratic parties have decided policies and tasks for this year's work, elected new leading groups, and adopted their respective new party constitutions. The successful convocation of congresses of various democratic parties will play an effective role in adhering to and perfecting the multiparty cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC, and in whipping up the enthusiasm and developing the creativeness of members of various democratic parties and the broad masses of people associated with various democratic parties. It will vigorously promote the grand cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics through joint efforts.

After introducing the significant progress of our country's reform, opening up, and modernization drive in 1992, Jiang Zemin pointed out: This is the first year for people of all nationalities throughout our country to implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress. Now that the major policies have been decided, the key issue is to implement those policies. We must implement all ten major tasks set by the 14th CPC National Congress and must make solid achievements. In the course of promoting socialist modernization there will be many new problems. We must pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone as well as constantly study ways to solve those problems. We must give full play to the initiative and creativeness of all sides, and must draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas in order to correctly and effectively solve those problems. We must seize the opportune moment to speed up development. Meanwhile, we must be sober-minded and promptly solve conspicuous contradictions and problems, and must strive to guide, protect, and develop the masses' initiative.

Jiang Zemin emphatically pointed out that the work of consolidating and developing the patriotic united front is a great political plus for our country, and also a great magic weapon for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, the patriotic united front will play an irreplaceable and important role and has bright prospects. We should hold high the banner of patriotism and the banner of socialism, and should develop the patriotic united front in the most extensive manner on the basis of consolidating the alliance of workers and peasants. We should continue to abide by the dual principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe"; persist in perfecting the multiparty cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC; unite with all forces which can be united; give full play to all positive factors; and work with concerted efforts to promote the grand cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In recent years, comrades of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have made many beneficial and effective contributions to the country by taking an active part in politics and providing democratic supervision. Meanwhile, they have made important contributions to the promotion of our country's reform, opening up, and modernization drive by providing economic and sci-tech consultation, by assisting border and poor areas with intelligence, by improving links with the outside world, and by attracting outside capital and technologies. We sincerely hope and are fully convinced that comrades of various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and noncommunist figures will continue to actively implement the basic line of "one center and two basic points"; will inherit and carry forward their fine tradition; will constantly strengthen their own building; will give full play to the advantages of having a lot of capable and educated people and of having links with the

outside world; will take part in political affairs and democratic supervision in a better manner; will constantly open up new ways for their work; and will play a more important role and make still greater achievements in accelerating reform and development, promoting the great cause of peace reunification of the motherland, and building a rich, democratic, and civilized socialist China.

Jiang Zemin said: The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) and the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee will be solemnly convened soon; the election of new local people's congresses and CPPCC committees are currently being held. This is a great event in the political life of the people of the entire country this year. At that time, the CPC Central Committee will hold a democratic consultative conference to discuss the nominees for state leaders and for leadership positions in the NPC, the State Council, and the CPPCC National Committee with leaders of central committees of various democratic parties and of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, as well as with representatives of people without party affiliation. Let us work with concerted efforts, step up preparatory work, and ensure the proper convocation of the two sessions and the successful completion of the task of electing new leading members for the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee.

Those responsible persons of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, as well as representatives of noncommunist figures, also attending the get-together by invitation, were Li Peiyao, Qian Weichang, Zhao Puchu, Fang Rongxin, Yan Jici, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Kehui, Sun Fuling, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, and Cheng Siyuan.

After the get-together Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other central leading comrades attended a dinner together with noncommunist friends.

Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat, and director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, head of the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Jiang Minkuan, Wan Shaofen, Liu Yandong, and Song Kun also attended the get-together.

#### **Li Peng Greets Government Workers on Festival**

*OW2201043193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1038 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[By reporters He Ping (0149 1627) and Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—Extending Spring Festival greetings on 20 January to office workers at the State Council General Office, Premier Li Peng of the State Council said he hoped government workers would carry forward the spirit of conscientiously and honestly

performing their official duties and dedicating themselves to their work, and would work hard to accomplish the tasks given to them by the party Central Committee to enable the great motherland to score greater achievements in the new year.

At about noon, office workers at the State Council General Office, who had worked diligently for the whole year, began to arrive at the Zhongnanhai Small Hall for a Spring Festival mass greetings party. There was little decoration in the hall; only the musical instruments on the stage and the programs for the performance by the China Railway Cultural Troupe on the seats added a festive, warm, and jubilant atmosphere to the party. The State Council's office cadres, who have been busy with official work, exchanged Spring Festival greetings and regards with each other at the party; the hall was filled with cheers and laughter.

Li Peng approached the microphone to warm applause. On behalf of Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Song Jian, and Chen Junsheng, who were at the party, and other leading comrades of the State Council attending the party, Li Peng first extended his festival greetings to all comrades at the State Council's offices, their families, and retired veteran comrades, and expressed his thanks to everyone for their hard work in the past year.

Li Peng said: Office work is tough; you frequently had to work overtime and your pay is not high. As the economy develops, the government functionary system will gradually be refined. Li Peng expressed the hope that office workers would carry forward the State Council's fine traditions fostered by Comrade Zhou Enlai, and would conscientiously and honestly perform their official duties, dedicate themselves to their work, work in unison, and make new contributions in their respective posts.

Representatives of Beijing Municipality's public security cadres and policemen also were invited to the party. Before the party began, Li Peng and other leading comrades met with the representatives and had a group photograph taken with them. On behalf of the State Council, Li Peng extended New Year greetings to the vast numbers of public security cadres and policemen. He said: In the past year, under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Security and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and Government, you and other public security cadres and policemen outstandingly accomplished your missions in improving social order and traffic conditions. We salute you. Li Peng added: After police ranks are conferred on the People's Police, you should meet the capital's residents with a new police bearing and attitude, and should make new contributions to creating an even better social environment.

This afternoon, Li Peng, Luo Gan, Xu Ruixin, and other comrades went to the Complaints Bureau of the CPC Central Committee General Office and the State Council General Office to extend regards to comrades handling people's complaints. Upon entering the bureau office, Li

Peng asked office workers, who were handling people's letters of complaints, about the letters. Bureau Director Zheng Youmei told Li Peng that his bureau received 420,000 letters of complaint and visits by people in 1992. He said: The important points and suggestions contained in the letters and raised during people's visits were valued by leaders of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and concerned localities and departments have looked into them and dealt with them accordingly. In the new year, we will make the channel for people's complaints smoother and will conduct our work among the grassroots.

Li Peng said: Handling people's complaints is an important means for the party and government to maintain contact with the masses, to promote socialist democracy, and to subject themselves to the masses' supervision; it is an important, honorable, and valuable task. By handling people's letters of complaints and visits, you have provided much important information to the party Central Committee and the State Council, reflected many important realities, and done a great deal of work. All these have played an important role in strengthening the party's and government's relationship with the masses and in preserving social stability, and in advancing reform, opening up, and economic construction. The party and the people thank you for your work.

Li Peng pointed out: In the new situation of reform and opening up, the handling of people's complaints should be kept in line with the characteristics of the new situation and the work should be increased. Pointing at the two slogans written on the wall, Li Peng said: The purpose of "Serving the People" and the attitude of "Seeking Truth From Facts" should be important principles for handling people's complaints. He hoped departments handling people's complaints would continue to serve as a bridge linking the party and government to the masses and would score greater achievements in the new year.

On the afternoon of 19 January, Li Peng called on comrades of the Veteran Cadres Bureau and of the ZHONG HUA YING CAI [CHINESE TALENTS] magazine at the Veteran Cadres Activities Center.

Since the first publication of the Chinese and English editions of the magazine—a news semimonthly mainly dedicated to introducing personalities—they have attracted increasing numbers of domestic and overseas readers. In the magazine's editorial department, Premier Li Peng said: People in other countries need to understand Chinese leaders, Chinese cadres at all levels, China's outstanding individuals, and Chinese people of all nationalities. Our own people also need to understand their leaders and our heroes and exemplary individuals. Who are the people of outstanding ability in China? They are people who have made important contributions to the country in various fields and the heroes and model workers in various industries and trades. We should widely report and publicize their deeds. Li Peng said in



portraying people, a writer should be faithful and accurate, should not exaggerate, and should present the portrayal so that it would be well received by the public, because only by doing that could the writing suit people's tastes.

#### **Cited on Depicting Personalities**

*HK2101130593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 0831 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (CNS)—Chinese Premier Li Peng, paying a visit to "China Talents" fortnightly magazine, said that the depiction of personalities had to be both authentic and accurate.

While in the editorial department of the magazine, Mr. Li told reporters and editors that the publication had been well run and received praise both at home and from abroad, expressing his belief that this was because of its openness, now considered a world trend. Foreigners, he said have to understand China's leaders, cadres of all ranks, its brightest and best people and the various nationalities while the Chinese public have to understand their own heroes and world figures. Mr. Li rhetorically asked who China's great people were, answering that they were the members of the old Red Army, the veteran revolutionaries and the old cadres as well as those who had made a contribution to the country's various undertakings, persons with professional skills and model workers. They all, he said, deserved to be made known in a bid to inspire patriotism across the country as well as fostering confidence in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Mr. Li said that the description of personages in the past was usually one-sided. The praising of somebody's virtues and achievements dominated the entire context of a particular story. In the event of trouble arising from the story, the author was also involved and such stories were then considered taboo. The depiction of personages must be guided by authenticity and accuracy and exaggeration must be avoided while an interesting style must be employed to attract readers.

The "China Talents" magazine is so far the only major publication specializing in personalities and since its inception three years ago has seen 60-odd issues in print and available in some 100 countries and regions.

#### **Ding Guangen Addresses Spring Festival Forum**

*OW2201123393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in  
Chinese 0910 GMT 18 Jan 93*

["Speech by Ding Guangen at a Spring Festival Meeting of Well-Known Figures From Beijing's Literary and Art Circles on 18 January 1993"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrades and friends:

As the Spring Festival will soon be here, figures from the capital's literary and art circles are holding this meeting

to greet it. You have happily gathered here to exchange greetings and relive your old friendship. On behalf of the party Central committee, I like to take this opportunity to extend New Year greetings to old, middle-aged, and young writers and artists who are present here and, through you, to all other writers and artists across the country and extend our thanks and festival greetings to figures of all walks of life who have shown concern for and provided assistance to us in literature and art.

The past year was an extremely important one in the history of our party and country. Spring is very much in the air when the east wind blows. The important talks given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his south China tour and the March 1992 plenary session of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau marked the beginning of a new stage for our country's reform, opening up, and modernization. The 14th party congress systematically summed up the great practice and basic experience of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive over the past 14 years and clearly decided to arm the whole party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to unswervingly uphold the party's basic line for a hundred years, and to develop a socialist market economy, and it also made overall planning for the major tasks in the 1990's, thus greatly mobilizing and inspiring the whole party and people of all nationalities across the country. Now political and social stability prevails in our country, and the situation in reform, opening up, and modernization is gratifying. The socialist cause with Chinese characteristics is thriving.

Writers and artists are human spiritual engineers. Literary and art work plays an irreplaceable role in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Under the guidance of the talks given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his south China tour, our literary and art undertakings have thrived through the efforts of large numbers of writers and artists in the past year. The themes, subjects, forms, styles, and schools of literary and art works are rich and varied, new steps have been taken in reforming the management system for literature and art, and the market for literary and art works is very brisk. The vigorously developing situation now requires writers and artists to brace themselves and work hard to bring about a further thriving of literature and art.

In the new year, we should conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, carry out in all-around way the party's basic line of "one central task and two basic points," adhere to the orientation of "serving the people and socialism" and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and comprehensively implement the requirements set by the 14th party congress for cultural and artistic workers. We should further emancipate our minds, vigorously reform the management system for literature and art, improve cultural and economic policies and cultural laws and regulations, and strengthen and improve the management of the cultural market. Large

numbers of writers and artists should vigorously delve into reality and go among the masses to plunge into the thick of life in order to grasp the spirit of the times. They should develop the fine culture of the Chinese nation, absorb and learn from the outstanding achievements of human civilization, dare to innovate, and constantly improve their professional ability. While satisfying people's multifaceted and multilevel cultural needs, they should create more popular, artistic, and spiritual works to eulogize reform, opening up, and modernization, so that the field of socialist literature and art will be a blaze of color, with many beautiful flowers.

Writers and artists in our country are good, and they are a creative contingent with a glorious tradition. The new situation provides plenty of room for large numbers of writers and artists to bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play and also set higher demands for them. I hope that large numbers of writers and artists raise their ideological and political levels, enhance their artistic accomplishment, strengthen their unity, and sincerely cooperate and discuss questions with one another in order to improve themselves together and contribute more to the thriving of socialist literature and art.

Finally, I wholeheartedly wish you a happy Spring Festival, happiness for your families, and success in everything.

#### **Song Jian Sends Regards to Antarctica Workers**

OW2101161393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1336 GMT 20 Jan 93

[By reporter Zhang Jimin (1728 4949 3046)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—On behalf of the State Council, State Councillor Song Jian, who is also minister in charge of the State Commission for Science and Technology, today extended Spring Festival greetings to warriors on a survey mission at the Chang Cheng Station and the Zhongshan Station and on board the "Polar" ship in the Antarctica, as well as to all members doing survey work on board the "Ke Xue I," the "Experiment III," and the "Xiangyanghong V" ships in the South Pacific.

It has been learned that 492 Chinese scientists and technicians are doing scientific survey work in the Antarctica and in the South Pacific, far away from the motherland and their loved ones. Some of them have worked in the Antarctica for more than one year, and those working on board ships have spent at least 4 months at sea, making scientific contributions to the motherland. After hearing their reports over the phone, Song Jian said: Scientific surveys in the Antarctica and on global oceanographic and atmosphere conditions are subjects in the forefront of current international scientific studies. You have won honor for the motherland with your selfless dedication. The people of the motherland thank all of you.

Song Jian said: At this moment of ringing out the old year and ushering in the new one, I hope all of you will carry

forward the revolutionary spirit of working hard, work as a team to tackle crucial problems, and strive to gain greater achievements. He also asked Chinese scientists and technicians to relay the Chinese Government's and science and technology circles' thanks to foreign scientists working at Antarctic stations and on board survey ships, and to wish them success in everything they do.

#### **Circular on Security During Spring Festival**

OW2001220993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)—The Central Political and Legal Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular urging all localities to place importance on security work during the Spring Festival season and to seriously inspect and enforce relevant measures to ensure that the broad masses will have a peaceful and happy Spring Festival.

The circular said: From now until after 15 January of the lunar calendar, a few hundred million people across the country will return to their hometowns for the Spring Festival, and large-scale cultural and recreational activities for the masses will be held in urban and rural areas. During this period, problems with damaging effects are likely to occur if preventive measures are not taken. Party committees at all levels and their political and legal committees should place great importance on this problem and should carefully check into how security measures have been carried out. In the current very good situation, it is especially necessary to get rid of insensitivity and the idea of leaving things to chance that leaders at all levels, the vast numbers of police officers, and the masses may have. We should inspect one by one weak links that may exist in our work and establish responsibility systems at various levels to prevent all kinds of possible problems.

#### **Tao Siju Addresses Public Security Issues**

OW1601015193 Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 92 pp 2-6

[Article by Tao Siju, minister of public security: "Restructure and Improve Public Security Operations and Create a More Secure Environment for Reform and Construction"]

[Text] Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, Comrade Jiang Zemin, in the report he delivered at the 14th National CPC Congress, systematically summed up the great successes and basic experiences China has achieved and gained since adopting the reform and opening policy 14 years ago. His report, which has charted the correct course for us to follow during the remaining years of this century, will have major and far-reaching impacts on guiding all party members and people in the country to win even greater victories in reform and modernization. Our public security organs must firmly adhere to the party's basic line, characterized by "one center and two

basic points"; carry out the 14th party congress' assignments of accelerating reform, opening up, and modernization; and continue to emancipate our minds, change our mindsets, restructure and intensify public security operations so that we can do an even better job in maintaining political and social stability and in ensuring and promoting the progress of reform, opening up, and modernization.

### I.

The report of the 14th National CPC Congress points out: "The great practical experiences we have gained in the past 14 years, when they are brought together at one point, are that we must firmly adhere to the party's basic line guided by the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the most reliable guarantee whereby our cause can withstand tests of dangers and reach its goal successfully." To be firm in adhering to the party's basic line, the key lies in being firm in focusing on economic construction, the center. The whole party can only have this one center, and not any other center. Except in the event of a large-scale foreign invasion, we must not move this center, much less leave and renounce this center, under any circumstances. All other projects must voluntarily subordinate themselves to this central task and serve it. Public security operations are an important segment of party operations, and public security organs also shoulder major responsibilities and heavy assignments relevant to economic construction. Ever since the adoption of the reform and open policy 14 years ago, the vast number of public security personnel, who have been firmly adhering to the party's basic line, have contributed significantly to China's reform, opening up, and modernization; however, we have yet to fully understand why we should focus on economic construction, and what the relations are between economic construction and public security. Public security personnel used to regard economic development as an economic issue that should be dealt with by economic departments and that has little to do with public security. We also maintained that public security organs should be concerned with things of the utmost importance, such as whether the people's democratic dictatorship can be consolidated and whether the state can enjoy stability. This is, of course, a one-sided understanding. Both the history of modern China and the contemporary world clearly show that economically undeveloped countries are often at the mercy of other countries. For as long as a century before the founding of New China, Chinese people of all nationalities were subjected to foreign aggression, oppression, and bullying. In addition to political reasons, economic backwardness was also one major cause. While China has achieved enormous success in its economic construction since its founding more than 40 years ago, its per capita GNP is still one of the lowest in the world and the level of its economic and educational development is still low. Because of our limited economic strength, the role we play in international affairs remain incompatible with our status as a big country. Sometimes we are even

handicapped by economically powerful countries in the West. The world today shows that certain economically undeveloped countries not only are beset with endless political upheavals at home, but also often receive a cold-shoulder, are rejected, and even are buffeted in international affairs. Thus, focusing on economic construction, upholding the four cardinal principles, accelerate economic development, and gradually improve people's material and cultural lives through carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world, and liberating productive forces have always been the basic conditions for maintaining political and social stability, consolidating and developing our socialist system, and achieving long-term peace and stability in the country. These conditions are also the basic guarantee whereby China can remain invincible in the struggle between peaceful evolution and counterpeaceful evolution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his talks made during his southern China inspection tour this year that if we do not carry out reform and opening, do not develop the economy, and do not improve the people's livelihood, then we will have no way out whatsoever. We can achieve stability only during the course of development. We should not stress stability in disregard of reform, opening up, or economic construction. Nor should we overlook the important role of stability during the course of reform, opening up, and economic development. For this reason, we must free ourselves from the fetters of backward traditional ideas and correctly understand the problems during the course of reform, opening up, and economic development. Reform is a new revolution, intended to fundamentally replace the existing economic structure with a new one. Therefore, it will inevitably affect various interest groups and cause new social contradictions and problems. If it is poorly handled, it could even cause a certain shock in society. Nevertheless, we should know that if we do not dare to take the risk, or if we fail to carry out reforms or to open up, there will be more social contradictions and greater difficulties and it will be hard to maintain stability in the country and in society. We should also see the positive effects of reform, opening up, and economic development on our country and our society. Only accelerated economic development can provide the necessary material conditions for resolving social contradictions. We should not consider the society unstable merely because some new social contradictions and public security problems emerge during the course of reform. Nor should we judge the current conditions of political and social stability and public order by comparing them with the conditions in a closed country. While we should mentally persevere in taking economic construction as our central task, we should also make our public security work, including our rules, regulations, activities, and work style, serve economic construction. All of our work should be subordinate to and serve the central task, and under no circumstances should it deviate from or interfere with the central task.



## II.

In order to persevere in the party's basic line, we must integrate reform and opening up with the four cardinal principles and consolidate and enhance the political situation of unity and stability while persistently taking economic construction as the central task. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has a great deal of vitality because it is a socialism for reform and opening up. Our reform and opening up can progress soundly because they are conducive to the consolidation and development of socialism. Both goals of persisting in reform and opening up and upholding the four cardinal principles have the purpose of liberating and developing the productive forces in an even better way. There will be no solid unity, stability, or long-term peace and order if we do not take economic construction as the central task, do not reform and open up, and do not develop the economy. Nothing can be accomplished in reform, opening up, and economic construction if there is no political and social stability in our country. Therefore, stability is an important prerequisite to reform, opening up, and economic construction, and the purpose of maintaining stability is to promote reform and opening up and protect economic construction. To uphold the people's democratic dictatorship is an important part of upholding the four cardinal principles. In order to consolidate and enhance the political environment of stability and unity and the stable social environment, we must persistently uphold the people's democratic dictatorship. Facts prove that if we had not resolutely quelled the political storm in the spring-summer period of 1989 by firmly relying on and using the force of the people's democratic dictatorship, and if we had not adhered to the principle of "harsh punishment" in constantly and firmly combating crimes and wiping out social evils, it would have been impossible for us to enjoy today's nationwide political and social stability, nor would it have been possible for us to have the current excellent situation of vigorous development in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized: "The fact of the matter is that socialism cannot be defended or built up without the dictatorship of the proletariat." (*Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, p. 155 [p. 177 in the English edition]) China's public security organs are an important tool of the people's democratic dictatorship and the country's armed law enforcement organizations, as well as a very important force for maintaining political and social stability and for defending reform, opening up, and socialist modernization. In the past, the cadres and policemen of the public security organs had faithfully performed their duties and made important contributions to struggling against the enemy, combating crimes, protecting the people's interests, maintaining stability, and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. Under the new circumstances, the public security organs should further perform their functional duties, constantly deal blows at hostile elements and forces at home

and abroad, combat crimes, resolutely protect the people's interests, and strive to create an even more favorable environment for and make new contributions to accelerating the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization.

Currently, China enjoys political and social stability, but there are still many factors of instability. While reform, opening up, and economic development have become the surging main current today, we should also soberly see that class struggle will continue to exist in some areas for a long time and may even be intensified under certain circumstances because of domestic factors and international influence. While hostile forces abroad are continuing to step up infiltration, subversion, and sabotage against our country, hostile elements at home are also adopting new measures and seeking opportunity to attack reform, opening up, and the four cardinal principles, or to organize and link up their forces in an attempt to create new disturbances. In some localities, the situation in public order is poor and is jeopardized by rampant crimes, including economic crimes. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in his report to the 14th CPC National Congress: Good public order is of major importance because it is of immediate concern to the people and because it is necessary to ensure social stability and economic development. We should strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, continue to build up the people's armed police force and public security and state security departments, and more effectively maintain state security and social stability. For this reason, making great efforts to reform and improve public security work and to further strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship meets the needs of protecting the people, maintaining state security and social stability, and promoting reform, opening up, and economic construction. Also, these efforts are an important guarantee for consolidating and developing the basic socialist system.

To maintain social and political stability, we must continue to be fully prepared to deal with contingencies; promptly discover and frustrate any subversion, sabotage, or splittist activities of hostile forces at home and abroad; and eliminate factors of instability when they are still in the bud at the grass-roots level. We must soberly understand and correctly handle these problems. We should correctly distinguish between and handle the two different types of contradictions and prevent the contradictions among the people themselves from being intensified because of improper handling. We should not use the method of dictatorship in handling the contradictions among the people themselves, nor should we adopt coercive measures to deal with the problem of understanding among the masses. During the course of enterprise reform, some problems that affect social stability could emerge and certain contradictions might occur among workers and staff members. We should do all we can to alleviate these problems and contradictions. Nevertheless, any crimes of sabotaging enterprise reform

must be promptly dealt with according to law to ensure the smooth process of reform of operational mechanisms in enterprises.

To maintain social and political stability, we must uphold the principle of "doing two tasks simultaneously and paying equal attention to both"—a principle that the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have always emphasized. We must also deal a harsh blow to serious criminal activity, eradicate social evils, maintain continuing social stability, and steadily improve public order and social mores during the course of economic development. Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks during his tour of southern China, all party members have heightened their awareness of the need to "do two tasks simultaneously and pay equal attention to both." Taking the practical conditions into consideration, public security organs in all localities have launched various struggles specifically against serious and violent crimes, vices, theft, criminal gangs, and illegal weapons. This has ensured continuing social stability. Currently, leniency and ineffectiveness indeed constitute problems that beset some aspects of the process of handling cases. Major cases are on the rise. Prostitution, drug trafficking, drug abuse, and other social vices are still salient law and order problems in some areas. We must not assume that reform and opening up will inevitably increase criminal activity and that they will make it hard to ban vices. Meanwhile, we should note that conditions favoring the commission of crime still exist in our country's economic, political, ideological, and cultural domains. Criminal offenses and law and order problems are long-term, important factors that affect stability. These offenses and problems may increase or be repeated for some time to come. As reform and opening up steadily deepens, some new law and order problems and social contradictions will arise. Therefore, we should—with the same commitment that we have in sweeping the floor daily—firmly and unflinchingly crack down on various criminal activities; resolutely eradicate social vices; and foster good public order that is favorable to reform, opening up, and economic construction.

### III.

Public security is part of the superstructure that is closely related to reform, opening up, and economic development. Public security organs should carry out all their work in close conjunction with the central task of economic construction and conscientiously submit to and serve the needs of this task. To better support and safeguard reform and opening up, we must follow the guidance of the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, satisfy the needs of economic reform and development, and fulfill the requirements outlined in the report to the 14th national party congress on actively promoting political reform and on resolutely conducting administrative and organizational reform. We must further emancipate our minds, renew our concepts, enthusiastically explore new ways, accelerate reform of public security work and the public security

structure, quicken the pace of building up public security forces, and strive to create powerful public security forces and organs.

—Regarding efforts to reform and strengthen various public security-related administrative tasks, we have implemented many reform measures in public security administration since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee—such as the maintenance of law and order, household registration administration, exit and entry control, border defense control, frontier inspections, highway traffic control, fire prevention, the administration of cultural and recreational establishments, and the management of special lines of business. These have played an important and positive role in safeguarding reform and opening up and in promoting economic construction. Since the beginning of this year, public security organs at all levels have earnestly implemented the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important talks, greatly expedited reform of public security work, and formulated many new policies and measures regarding public security administration. Consistent with the requirements of opening wider to the outside world, we have reasonably reassigned the functions of departments in charge of exit and entry, foreign nationals, and border defense. We have also further simplified the process of examining, approving, and verifying applications for leaving and entering the country and for visiting border areas; abolished exit cards for people leaving the country for personal reasons; shortened the time needed for examination, approval, and verification; and improved efficiency. We have moderately relaxed controls on household registration policies regarding personnel engaged in science and technology, education, business, and trade who took up residence in economically underdeveloped western regions, doing so in an effort to encourage personnel trained in various fields to migrate to those regions. We have improved and tightened security management in hotels, recreational establishments, and other special lines of business. We have enacted rules of conduct governing the execution of duties by people's police, changed the practice of conducting general and "sweeping" inspections of hotels, improved highway traffic control, removed public security checkpoints on highways, and placed traffic police on patrols to correct breaches of rules and regulations wherever they occur and to deal with accidents on a timely basis. We have established a patrol system for people's police—mainly in large and medium-sized cities—and deployed substantial police force to society in an effort to prevent and fight illegal and criminal acts wherever they occur, to tackle various law and order problems, and to provide security and rescue services to the public. In accordance with the guidelines of the 14th National Party Congress, we should further accelerate reform of public security administration and bear in mind the need to promote economic development, to maintain stability, to improve work performance and efficiency, and to forge close ties with the masses. We

should more boldly study new methods, explore new ways, and modify as quickly as possible work procedures and management methods that hamper the liberation and development of productive forces.

—Regarding the efforts to reform and strengthen public security laws, the enactment of laws governing public security is an important part of establishing a socialist legal system in our country. It is also an important guarantee for expanding the roles of public security organs and for maintaining stability and public order in the country. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, we have made new progress in instituting a legal system for public security work. The broad ranks of policemen—leaders at all levels in particular—have constantly heightened their awareness about the legal system, steadily improved their law enforcement efforts, and instituted a preliminary mechanism for handling affairs in accordance with the law while carrying out practical work. Currently, the new situation of reform and opening up has generated new and stricter demands for public security work. To provide greater and better assistance to reform, opening up, and economic construction through public security work, we must further reform and strengthen public security laws in accordance with the requirement of “paying close attention to the legal system” as outlined in Comrade Jiang Zemin’s report to the 14th national party congress. We should enact, amend, or revoke laws and regulations governing public security as necessary, and expeditiously readjust legislative plans in accordance with the need to carry out reform and strengthen public security. We should also accelerate the process of amending or enacting urgently needed laws and regulations governing public security that safeguard and serve the needs of reform and opening up as a way of continuously improving relevant laws and regulations. Currently, we should focus on maintaining national and social stability, strengthen public security administration, protect the people’s police when they perform their duties, promote reform of the public security system, intensify legislative efforts regarding the buildup of public security forces, and amend rules and regulations governing public security administration. We should handle affairs in strict accordance with the law, further improve law enforcement efforts, and constantly improve the general law enforcement level of public security personnel. We should also strictly enforce the Constitution and the law, make full use of the legal weapon, exercise our functions in accordance with the law, enforce the law properly, strictly prohibit the extortion of confessions and the indiscriminate adoption of compulsory measures, and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal entities, and other organizations. Without exception, all public security organs may not get involved in economic disputes. We should halt the practice of using compulsory public security measures to “demand debt payments.” In handling economic offenses under their jurisdictions, public security

organs should not treat these offenses as illegal criminal acts, if they cannot clearly determine the facts as well as relevant legal and policy issues. We should tighten supervision within public security organs regarding law enforcement efforts, create and improve relevant supervisory mechanisms, and gradually standardize and institutionalize pertinent supervisory efforts.

—In reforming the public security system and the police administrative structure, we should primarily create a good public security force and set up public security organs that are compatible with the new situation in order to better tailor public security work to reform, opening up, and economic construction. The current new situation of reform and opening up has generated many new demands for public security organs. Arduous and heavy tasks have also created new demands for these organs. In building public security organs and forces, we are indeed faced with a host of problems that are incompatible with the new situation. Notably, public security forces have yet to further improve their political integrity, professional skills, and law enforcement standards. We have yet to smoothen the public security system because we are basically implementing the management systems and methods adopted by ordinary administrative organs regarding the creation of new departments, the provision of management training, and the supply of equipment and support materials. While reforming and strengthening various aspects of public security work, we must strengthen reform of the public security system and the administrative structure in accordance with the requirements of the 14th national party congress. We should create a public security force that displays honesty and reliability, acts in concert, exercises effective command functions, possesses rapid-reaction capabilities and sophisticated equipment, and demonstrates a high level of training. This is in accordance with the requirements of reform, opening up, and economic development.

To reform the public security organs and strengthen the public security force, we should first have a new understanding of the character of the public security organs and the people’s police. Public security organs are functional departments of the government, but they are different from ordinary administrative organs. The people’s police are state functionaries, but they are different from the members of other government departments. The public security organs are an administrative force for public security as well as an armed law-enforcement force of the state, and the people’s armed police force is one of the nation’s armed forces. The public security organs at various levels perform both the administrative duties for public security and the law-enforcement duties. In performing these duties, they have the special authority of using coercive measures on people and of using weapons and police equipment. Because of these functional duties, the public security force and the public security work cannot be replaced by other departments



and other work of the government. For this reason, the public security organs and the people's police should have their unique structure and system in management, training, organization, command supervision, work, and equipment maintenance, and the structure and system should conform to their character and tasks. We should adhere to the general principle of reforming the administrative system set by the 14th CPC National Congress to readjust the structure and management system of the people's police force actively, prudently, scientifically, step by step, and in a planned way. We should step up the revolutionization and regularization of the people's police force. In reforming the management system of the people's police force, the basic objective is to distinguish the public security organs from ordinary administrative organs, distinguish the people's police from ordinary administrative personnel, and manage and build up the people's police force in accordance with the characteristics of the people's police. The implementation of the police rank system is an important step to reform the management system of the people's police, as well as an important measure to regularize the people's police force. The public security work is arduous, involving risks and danger. All police cadres and policemen must have a firm political faith, a certain level of policy and legal knowledge, a good mentality and strong physique, and necessary skills. For this reason, if we are to reform the management system of the people's police and strengthen the police force, we must gradually establish and strictly implement a number of feasible systems for recruitment, training, evaluation, employment, ranks, promotion, reward and punishment, elimination, and retirement. The systems must conform to the characteristics of the public security organs and the people's police. It is necessary to strengthen the internal supervision mechanism and resolutely investigate and handle law and discipline violations. It is necessary to eliminate corruption in the police force, gradually institute and improve necessary rules and regulations, and more effectively resist and prevent social evils from harming and corrupting the public security force.

The public security tasks of the 1990's are very arduous and yet glorious. Our public security organs at all levels and the vast number of cadres and police, as well as the officers and men of the people's armed police force, working under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, should have a high degree of sense of responsibility and mission, unite as one, enhance vigor, strive to improve the public security work with Chinese characteristics, and do our share in accomplishing the tasks and strategic objectives set by the 14th CPC National Congress.

#### **'Major Melody' for Literature, Art Urged**

HK1801143993 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
28 Dec 92 p 8

["Random Talk in Golden Pavilion" column by Liu Jin (0491 6855): "Literature and Art Must Have a Major Melody"]

[Text] I heard that some articles have recently criticized the advocacy of a major melody in literary and artistic creation, which initiated several years ago, accusing it of "leftist" manifestation, and saying that it should be broken through, and so on.

I was panic stricken for a moment or two when I heard this. If a complicated symphony must have a major melody, can literary and artistic creation, which are flourishing and resembling a hundred flowers blooming together, not have a major melody? I was puzzled. My friend said: In fact, melody in literary and artistic creation has always existed, and is an objective existence. For example, is it not true that the "scar literature" [shanghen wenxue 0281 4024 2429 1331] and "reflection literature" [fanshi wenxue 0646 1835 2429 1331] which emerged in the late 1970's were once the melodies of literature in the new period? The advocacy of a major melody several years ago was nothing more than advocating literary works which are needed by today's China and which can help encourage the people in the whole country to devote together to the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. What is wrong with this? Of course, whether such a melody has proper content and is appropriate, and whether the measure is workable is something which we can discuss. Objection to the advocacy of a major melody from the start is not necessary.

I was suddenly enlightened by my friend's words. Yes, a major melody in literary and artistic creation, whether it is spontaneous or advocated, has existed in each and every era. Set aside foreign and ancient works for the time being, and let us just look at contemporary Chinese literature. "Opposing feudal ethics, advocating science and democracy" (Mao Zedong); "A unanimous and general trend is to fight against the dark forces," and "Wake up the people and give them the power" (Mao Dun); and "Enhance the spirit of the people in the country, and enable them to engage in national independence movement and democratic revolution" (Yun Daiying), were the major melody of the new literature in the May 4th Movement period. We cannot imagine a place for the May 4th new literature in the history of Chinese literature if this major melody never existed, or if it was not due to this major melody.

In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution, and the CPC could not but lead the revolution of China alone, and deepen it. Corresponding to this situation of revolution was the emerging of the left-wing literature movement led by the Party, and the new democratic revolution literature which was guided by proletarian ideology and was against imperialism and feudalism, became the major melody in the literary and artistic creation in that period. Can we say this? I think we certainly can. If that was not the major melody in literary and artistic creation in that period, what else could it be?

The roar of guns at Luguoqiao raised the curtain for the war against the Japanese, a war fought by the whole

Chinese nation. Suddenly, the literary and artistic movements in support of the war surged everywhere, and literature, dramas, music, and cartoons in support of the war against the Japanese blossomed here and there in the vast land of China, while songs supporting the war could be heard in Chinese cities as well as the countryside. At that moment, if the major melody of Chinese literature and art was not "war against the Japanese," what else could it be?

The above-mentioned historical facts indicate that my friend's words were correct. The literature in every historical period must have a major melody corresponding to the political and economic development trend of the period. On the one hand, the emerging and formation of every major melody must be attributable to the need of social, political, and economic development, and this is natural. On the other hand, it relies on the advocacy by advanced thinking and advanced persons. Had it not been for such advocacy, then, be it the idea of "opposing feudal ethics, advocating science and democracy" in the first 10 years of the May 4th new literature movement, or the major melody during the anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism new democratic revolution in the next 10 years—whether they could be expressed in such a distinct and forceful manner would still be a question.

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress resolutely abandoned the erroneous policy of "taking class struggle as the key link" and shifted the central task of the Party and the country to economic construction, and began to gradually form the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points" in the new period. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is encouraging and guiding us to struggle hard for expanding the reform and opening up and expediting the economic construction. In such a great new period, must our literature and art have a major melody corresponding to the party's basic line? Must we give full play to the educational function of literature and art so as to arouse a high degree of voluntarism and great enthusiasm among the people for building socialism with Chinese characteristics? Must we help the people establish the ideology and morals of patriotism, socialism, and collectivism, and prevent and resist every erosion caused by corrupt and decadent thinking? I think it goes without saying that we must, we certainly must!

Some comrades think that when we advocate a major melody, we narrow the road of literary and artistic creation or even "strangle" it. This in fact is a misunderstanding. First, a major melody is not a lone person, but a part of the whole literary and artistic creation. Apart from it there is the existence of a great deal of the literary and artistic creation not based on the major melody. If not, there is no point in calling it a major melody. Second, every major melody has its own broad space. Whatever can truly reflect the situation whereby the people in the whole country work with one heart and one mind to build socialist material civilization and

spiritual civilization, and is beneficial to this cause; whatever can facilitate the establishment of the ideology of patriotism, socialism, and collectivism, and prevent and resist the erosion caused by corrupt and decadent thinking; and whatever can help upgrade the people's ideology, morals, and cultural quality, and can correct bad social habits, are related to major melody. Third, advocacy of a major melody does not mean that every writer and artist must, without exception, produce works based on a major melody. It is still the two-point theory: On the one hand, advocate a major melody, and encourage and help the creation of works based on a major melody; on the other hand, writers and artists absolutely have the right to carry out creation according to their own conditions and will. Comrade Deng Xiaoping explained this as early as 1979.

#### Government To Launch Another Antiporn Drive

OW2001111993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828  
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—China is to launch another anti-pornography campaign.

Liu Zhongde, head of the national publication and videotape market cleanup group, told a national telephone conference on Tuesday [19 January] that the campaign will start after the Spring Festival, which falls on this coming weekend.

The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] reported that last year China confiscated more than 10 million copies of unlawful publications and over two million pornographic videotapes.

Some 3,000 persons were arrested in the crackdown and 8,400 trading stalls dealing in unlawful publications and videotapes were closed down.

However, a recent incomplete survey showed that at least 860 kinds of unlawful publications were produced last year. The number of pornographic books and videotapes has increased this year by a big margin over last year. Moreover, Liu said, some 60 percent of publications have been unlawfully produced in some provinces.

#### China's Ability To Control AIDS 'Inadequate'

HK2001110693 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 0921 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Days ago an authoritative person from the Chinese Ministry of Public Health warned that although there are scarcely 1,000 AIDS carriers on the Chinese mainland at present, the relevant experts have estimated that the figure is far beyond this because China's monitoring and control ability is inadequate.

Apart from AIDS being spread through prostitution and homosexuality, the risk of AIDS being spread through blood transfusion cannot be overlooked, because no AIDS antibody testing mechanism has been established

for blood donors. In addition, the spread of AIDS virus through the common use of injection syringes by intravenous drug addicts is the most serious in China.

The relevant experts pointed out that as there are already conditions for the spread of AIDS, China's best method to control this spread is to popularize propaganda and education.

#### **Graduate Students Return From Abroad To Study**

OW1601023993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106  
GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)—China's post-doctorate educational program has become an attraction for Chinese students who have completed doctorate studies.

The program was launched in 1986 first by Fudan University in Shanghai, China's leading metropolis, and so far more than 1,800 post-doctorate students have been enrolled on 283 research programs undertaken by institutions of higher learning nationwide. The students include 354 who have returned from overseas.

Over the past seven years a series of preferential policies have been issued to encourage more students to join the programs which aim at nurturing highly capable people. There are now 16 post-doctorate study centers available in the country.

#### **Protecting Interests of Returned Chinese Stressed**

OW2101133293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—Government departments and other relevant organizations in China have worked hard in the past two years to protect the interests and rights of returned Overseas Chinese according to law, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY [RENMIN RIBAO] reported.

In January 1991, China promulgated the law to protect the rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of nationals living abroad.

Government and judicial departments have made sure the law is earnestly implemented and any breaches are published.

Other relevant departments have re-adjusted their work processes accordingly. Public security departments, for example, have streamlined entry and exit application formalities for returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese.

An inspection group on the implementation of the law was set up last year by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, the sub-committee of Overseas Chinese of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference, the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

To date the group has inspected 40 cities and counties in eight provinces and municipalities.

The 22-article law to protect the rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of nationals living abroad was approved at the 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress September 7, 1990 in Beijing.

#### **Deng Contributes to Teenagers' School Project**

HK1601074393 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese 29 Dec 92 p 3

[Article: "Deng Xiaoping and 'Hope Project'"]

[Text] A donor opened the red gate leading to a courtyard in the neighborhood of Houenyuan Temple in Beijing on the afternoon of 10 June, and delivered 3,000 renminbi to the China Foundation for Teenagers' Development, saying: "I'm a worker attending an old senior officer, who would not let me disclose his name, but donates this to the Hope Project in the name of a veteran communist."

Quite by chance, a comrade of the foundation, who had tried every way to find out about the donor, learned that the veteran communist who would not disclose his name was none other than Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Back on 5 September 1990, Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally wrote the inscription "Hope Project," and donated 2,000 yuan to the project.

Greatly thrilled, workers at the foundation thought of Guangxi's Baise area, an old revolutionary area where Deng Xiaoping once fought. Today, many children are still facing the danger of being dropouts there; thus, they decided that the donation should go to Baise to help dropouts.

On 6 November, 2,500 children who benefited from the Hope Project wrote a simple but heart-breaking letter to Grandpa Deng. They said: "When we learned that you have donated 5,000 yuan to the Hope Project in the name of a veteran communist, and that the Foundation for Teenagers' Development has decided to spend the sum in helping dropouts of our Baise old revolutionary area, we were moved to tears.

"We feel that although you are living in Beijing, being far away from us, your heart is very close to us.

"Some of us children, who have even cried out 'I want to go to school' in our dreams, are now going back to the campus with satchels on our backs."

The children stated that they would always live up to Grandpa Deng's cordial concern and expectations, prize



their chances for studying, and build their hometown to be more updated and beautiful.

### Li Tieying Heads Women's Organizing Committee

OW1601084293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1121 GMT 13 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)—The Chinese Organizing Committee for the Fourth Women's World Congress issued a statement here today on the preparation for this congress. The statement said: "China's government, people, and women of various nationalities and from various circles warmly welcome representatives and women from various countries, and expect them to happily gather in Beijing to exchange experiences, strengthen cooperation, and make active contributions to the cause of raising the positions and roles of women around the world, and to the general objectives of realizing equality, development, and peace."

The organizing committee said: The UN Women's Position Committee's 36th Session passed a resolution to accept the Chinese Government's invitation to hold the Fourth Women's World Congress in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995. [passage omitted]

The organizing committee said: This is the first time China has hosted an international meeting on such a scale; the missions are arduous and formidable. With the approval of the State Council, the Chinese Organizing Committee for the Fourth Women's World Congress was formed on 28 August 1992 so as to coordinate with the relevant authorities and departments in a effort to jointly perform well in preparatory work for the congress. The committee chairman is State Councillor Li Tieying. Vice chairmen are Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council; Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu; Beijing Municipal Vice Mayor He Luli; and Huang Qizao, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation. The organizing committee was formed by 30 units, including 26 relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council, press units, and Beijing municipal government, as well as some social organizations.

The organizing committee said: Under the State Council's guidance, their missions are to be in charge of organizing and coordinating with relevant government departments so as to perform well in various preparatory tasks for the congress. [passage omitted]

### Song Ping Attends, Speaks at TV Premiere

OW1601035993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0904 GMT 15 Jan 93

[By reporter Yu Changhong (0060 7022 3163)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)—The filming of the eight-part TV series "Marriage at Longfeng Township," which depicts rural young people changing their concepts about marriage and child bearing, has been

completed. Song Ping, Qian Zhengying, and others attended a ceremony for the premiere at the Great Hall of the People today. [passage omitted]

Having earlier seen the film from sample tapes, Song Ping, who is chairman of the China Family Planning Association, said at the premiere: The more I see this film, the more I like it. It is worth publicizing. If we want to follow the road of making our country rich and the people strong, we must continuously grasp family planning work and rely on the joint efforts of the entire population. Song Ping praised literary and art workers for having produced many works that portray family planning work. He earnestly hoped that literary and art workers would plunge into the thick of life and penetratingly reflect the basic policy of the state.

### Visits Family Planning Cadres

OW2201003493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1000 GMT 21 Jan 93

[By reporter Zhu Yu (2612 3768)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—Song Ping, chairman of the Family Planning Association of China, and Peng Peiyun, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, today visited Shibaldian township in Chaoyang District, Beijing to extend their regards to grassroots family planning cadres. Li Zhijian and He Luli, responsible persons of the Beijing municipal party committee and the municipal government, joined them in their visit.

Song Ping held a discussion meeting with family planning cadres at municipal, district, township, and village levels on ways to carry out family planning work in the present circumstances. He encouraged them to actively participate in economic construction and to effectively combine family planning work with economic development and the construction of spiritual civilization.

Song Ping also visited peasant families and inspected the activity center for members of the Family Planning Association of Shibaldian Township.

### Infant Mortality Rate Decline Reported

OW1901224693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—There has been a fall in infant mortality and the death rate of children under the age of five in China, according to figures released today by the State Statistics Bureau.

In 1991, according to a survey, the infant mortality rate was 31 per thousand live births and the death rate of children under five was 34 per thousand.

The survey, funded by the United Nations Children's Fund, was made by the bureau, the State Education

Commission and the Ministry of Public Health. A total of 561,374 households and 2,150,942 people were surveyed in a month.

The survey included questions on child growth, nutrition, health protection, education, maternal welfare and living environment.

The survey attributes the success in the reduction of the death rate to immunization programs.

The nutrition of Chinese children has improved with the country's economic development. The rate of malnutrition of children under five was 16.5 percent for boys and 17.3 percent for girls in 1991, a decrease of 10 percent on the average rate of other developing countries in the world.

The survey also shows that China still lags behind developed countries in birth protection and children's development. Most Chinese children were born at home instead of hospital and one-third of them were delivered with the help of untrained people. The survey found that problems with drinking water and poor sanitation were major factor affecting children's health.

#### **Jiang Inscribes Title for 'Soul of China' Series**

OW1601021193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)—[Passage omitted] A long book series entitled the *Soul of China*, aimed at promoting traditional culture and invigorating the national spirit, has been published by the Shandong People's Publishing House. General Secretary Jiang Zemin inscribed the title.

The book series is organized and edited by the Work Committee for Nurturing the Next Generation, the ZHONGHUA YINGCAI Pictorial Agency, and the Shandong People's Publishing House, which also solicit articles from across the country. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, is chief editor.

The book series has 3 million characters in 12 volumes, including volumes on "patriotism," "knowledge-seeking," "reform," and "openness." [passage omitted]

#### **Inscribes Shanghai TV Station's Name**

OW2201000193 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Jan 93

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] After more than six months of preparations, the Shanghai Dongfang Television Station officially began broadcasting on 18 January. General Secretary Jiang Zemin inscribed the station's name.

#### **Bo Yibo, Others Present Awards to Swimmers**

OW1601021093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1011 GMT 12 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)—The 1992 "Qingsongling Cup" for the top 10 swimmers and divers set records in the number and category of awards received by swimmers and divers. [passage omitted]

The award meeting, which was held at the Diaoyutai State Guest House today, lasted more than half an hour.

Bo Yibo, Chen Xilian, Li Desheng, Luo Qingchang, and Rong Gaotang passed out awards to the cup recipients and their coaches.

Seven enterprises in Beijing presented trophies to the seven Olympic gold medalists.

Wu Shaozu presented an award to the Physical Education School—also known as the cradle of world champions—which trained seven Olympic gold medalists.

Liu Ji conferred, on behalf of the China Swimming Association, the title of "honorable father" and "honorable mother" to the parents of the gold medal winners.

The seven medalists presented their autographed plaques to Bo Yibo and other senior comrades who have concerned themselves with swimming undertakings.

The award was jointly sponsored by the China Swimming Association, the Hebei Xinglong Shanzha (Group) Corporation, and several press units.

### **Military**

#### **Jiang Zemin Attends Double Support Party**

OW1801173493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—General Secretary Jiang Zemin attended a party here this evening to mark the 50th anniversary of a movement to strengthen solidarity between the Army and civilians.

Other leaders present included Li Peng, Wan Li, Li Ruihuan, Liu Huaqing and Hu Jintao.

In January of 1943, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Zedong fostered a movement for civilians to support the Army, to give preferential treatment to families of soldiers and martyrs, and for the Army to support the government and cherish the people.

At the evening party, artists from 10 professional troupes of the People's Liberation Army staged traditional songs and dances.

**More Double Support Activities Urged***HK1301150393 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Jan 93 p 1*

[Editorial: "May the 'Double Support' Activities Always Be Full of Vigor—Written on the Occasion of Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the 'Double Support' Movement in Yanan"]

[Text] The movement of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and supporting the government and cherishing the people arising in Yanan and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area has traversed a brilliant 50-year course. Yesterday, a grand rally was held in Yanan, a town with a glorious revolutionary tradition, to mark the 50th anniversary of the double support movement. This had major immediate significance for deeply implementing the spirit of the 14th party congress, maintaining and carrying forward the fine tradition of "double support" under the new situation, consolidating the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, and promoting the socialist modernization drive.

The "double support" movement was always full of vigor and dynamism over the past 50 years, because it formed a special force for mobilizing and rallying the people in various historical stages of our country's revolution and construction and brought about a vigorous situation in which the Army and the people were united in their joint struggle and worked together with one heart, thus guaranteeing the successful fulfillment of all tasks. This was also true because it was an activity which included the participation of hundreds of millions of people, which was jointly created by the Army and the civilian authorities, and which was popular with soldiers and civilian people. It was also in keeping with China's actual conditions, with the needs of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and with the interests of the nation, the Army, and the people. Today, the theory about building socialism with Chinese characteristics explicitly adopted by the 14th party congress, the theory that now arms the whole party, specifies that the party's basic line must be upheld unswervingly for 100 years. The party has made a series of major policy decisions on quickening the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization. To achieve the strategic target laid down by the party, we cannot do without a stable and united political situation and cannot do without social stability. Under the new historical conditions, in order to properly handle the "double-support" work, we should follow the guidance of the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, make efforts to implement the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points," closely focus our work on the central task of economic construction, meet the needs of this central task and serve it, and always maintain the correct orientation of the "double support" work. By doing this work well, we will enable it to play a great role in strengthening the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, safeguarding the long-lasting peace and order

in our country, guaranteeing the smooth development of reform and opening, and achieving the grand objective of our socialist modernization drive.

"Double support" is a social activity with strong political and comprehensive character which can be properly carried out only with the extensive participation of servicemen and civilians. Over the past half a century, a major point in our successful experience of carrying out the "double support" activity was to ensure its effectiveness in grass-roots units and the participation of the entire people. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, new forms were continuously created for "double support" activities, and the contents of such activities were also enriched. The activities of jointly building socialist spiritual civilization by servicemen and civilians have become major component parts of our country's socialist spiritual civilization. In recent years, the vigorously arousing activities of creating "double support" model cities (counties) successfully and effectively combined the development of material civilization with the development of spiritual civilization and combined the effort to strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people with the tasks of economic construction, social development, and enhancing the combat effectiveness of the troops. These activities fully aroused the initiative of the troops and the people involved and had positive influences on the political life in our country. From the very beginning, these activities attracted social attention and were affirmed by the party and the state. People in various localities currently have great enthusiasm for carrying out the activities of "jointly building civilization by the troops and the civilian people" and creating "double support" model cities (counties). The situation is very good. It is necessary to continuously sum up experience, broaden the scope of such activities, enrich their contents, and continue them for a long time. At the same time, it is also necessary to continuously create more effective, popular, and vivid forms of the "double support" activities, thus increasing the people's rallying force and further turning "double support" into a conscious action of the vast number of troops and civilians.

In his report to the 14th party congress, Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed the need to "properly conduct national defense education among the entire people, to extensively and intensively carry out the activities of supporting the government, cherishing the people, supporting the Army, and giving preferential treatment to the families of servicemen over a long period, and to develop the positive situation in which the Army and the government are united and support each other as do the Army and the people."

In order to ensure that the double support activities are carried out "extensively and intensively" over a long time, we should continuously advance the process of socializing, regularizing, and institutionalizing the "double support" work, and we should formulate and improve a series of relevant policies, regulations, and



systems. It is necessary to properly conduct national defense education among the entire people and take this as a major task in "double support" work, thus further strengthening the sense of national defense among the entire people. In "double support" activities, we should advocate the need to do down-to-earth work, proceed from the actual conditions in various localities, seek solid results, and guard against window-dressing and formalistic practice.

The "double support" work is related to the whole party, the whole Army, and the entire people throughout the country. Today, the party Central Committee has set forth new requirements. We must have a strong sense of responsibility to carry forward the "double support" tradition and must take this as a long-term task which we should effectively and properly fulfill. We believe that, by unremittingly carrying out the "double support" activities, the troops and civilians throughout the country will be more closely rallying around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, will share weal and woe with their hearts linked together, and will make joint efforts for the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

#### **Double Support Movement Hailed**

OW1601084393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0929 GMT 9 Jan 93

[*"XINHUA Commentator: Carry Out Double Support Work Around Reform and Construction"*—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—The double support movement, which was initiated by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong and which was launched on a large scale in Yanan and various liberated areas, has been going on for 50 years.

With the approval of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, a meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the double support movement is going to be held in Yanan on 10 January. Solemnly commemorating the 50th anniversary of the double support movement at a crucial moment of socialist modernization in our country and shortly after the convention of the 14th CPC National Congress has extremely important, practical significance for the whole Army and all people across the country for implementing the guidelines laid down by the 14th CPC National Congress, upholding the party's basic line, and unswervingly promoting reform, opening up, and socialist modernization by breathing the same air, sharing the same destiny, and having their hearts linked to each other under the leadership of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus.

The tradition of the people supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and the Army's supporting the government and cherishing the people has gradually taken shape and developed in the course of our

revolutionary struggle over a protracted period of time. The Army and the people in our country have been carrying forward the glorious tradition of the double support movement over the past half a century, thereby adding an illustrious chapter of being in the same storm-tossed boat and relying on each other for survival at a critical moment of life and death in the annals of our history. As reform, opening up, and modernization have progressed to a new historical period, the situation and tasks confronting us set a higher demand on our double support work. The 14th CPC National Congress called on the whole Army and all the people across the country to conduct widespread, in-depth, and sustained activities in the Army's supporting of the government and cherishing the people and the people's supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and promoting a very good situation of unity and mutual support between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out recently: "We have done a good job of promoting unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people since implementation of the reform and opening policy 14 year ago. Besides, in respect of the methods, ways, and experiences for strengthening unity, we have initiated quite a number of new things and achieved considerable new developments." He also emphatically pointed out that the work is very important and that it must be carried out successfully.

We must unremittingly persist in carrying out the double support work by revolving our efforts around the party's basic line during the new historical period. The essential point of the double support work is to unite and rally the broad masses of the armymen and the people on the basis of the party's political line and under the leadership of the party to struggle for fulfillment of the party's tasks. The political basis for unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people is the party's basic line. Only on this common political basis can there be true understanding and support between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; and only on this common political basis can the double support work have a correct orientation and sustained vitality, and can we stand up to the test of stormy waves and achieve our objectives smoothly. At present and for a period of time to come, it is necessary for us to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress as well as a series of instructions given by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; be guided by the party's basic line; and look upon the promotion of reform, opening up, and modernization as our fundamental tasks. Local governments must not neglect national defense while carrying out reform, must not neglect to support the Army after having become prosperous, look upon the Army as a strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, be sincere in accomplishing tasks that really benefit the Army, and use manpower as well as material and financial resources to

support modernization, regularization, and revolutionization of the Army; and the Army must modestly learn from the masses of the people, draw on the experiences of local governments in carrying out reform and opening up, continuously improve itself, and further promote building of the Army units in an all-round way.

In carrying out double support work, we must make unremitting efforts; meet the needs of the new situation of reform, opening up, and establishment of a socialist market economic system; and moreover, continuously create new forms and new substances with the characteristics of our times. Only thus can we better serve the party's basic line. The whole Army and all the people across the country have conducted a series of explorations and practices in double support work and have created many good forms with the characteristics of our times in more than 10 years' implementation of the reform and opening policy. All activities such as the building of the socialist spiritual civilization through joint efforts by the Army and the people, the training of dual-purpose qualified personnel for the Army and local construction, and the creation of double-support model cities (counties) have produced a positive influence and the results and have served to promote the continued development of the double support work in breadth and depth. A very important reason for the rapid development of our double support work and the gratifying situation it presents in the past 50 years is that we have been able to blaze new trails while inheriting the past. The accelerating reform and opening up and the rapid development of economic construction in our country in the nineties sets new demands on double support work. It is necessary for us to meet the needs of reform at various levels and conduct various forms of double-support activities. The Army must make contributions to propagandizing the party's policy on reform and opening up, supporting local economic construction, and promoting establishment of a system of the socialist market economy; and local governments must study the new situations in conscription, job placement of demobilized Army officers, giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and supporting the building of Army units and coming up with new measures. So long as both sides of the Army and the local governments make joint efforts, our double support work will closely keep up with the pace of reform and opening up.

In carrying out double support work, we must give full play to the role of service and protection. In this connection, it is necessary for us to have the grass-roots units in mind, pay attention to producing realistic results, and carry out various tasks in a down-to-earth manner. Double support work is a social activity with the participation of the masses, and as such, we must mobilize and organize hundreds of millions of servicemen and people to take part in the activity. Therefore, in carrying out double support work, we must lay emphasis on the grass-roots units; pay attention to carrying out the work at factories, in neighborhoods, at schools, in stores, in

the countryside, and in the companies of the Army; and try to solve actual problems at ordinary times in a bid to promote development of the double support work in depth.

### Commentator Calls For Good Army Work Style

HK2201054093 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
6 Jan 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On Good Work Style"]

[Text] A good work style is one of the most vivid characteristics of our Army and is also the unique political advantage of our Army. During the long practice of revolutionary struggle, our Army has created and maintained a lot of good work styles, which is the concentrated embodiment of our Army's nature and aims, an important component of our Army's good tradition, an important factor constituting our Army's combat strength, and a magic weapon for vanquishing the enemy. During the new historical period of attaching importance to quality construction and of taking the path of crack troops with Chinese characteristics, it seems that upholding and carrying forward such a good work style is especially important.

The major components of a good work style, as the external manifestation of our People's Army, include at least the following several points: Regarding our ideological style, we must maintain a firm and correct political orientation, insist on linking up theory with practice, keep in close touch with the masses, have the courage to practice criticism and self-criticism, be modest and prudent, and guard against arrogance and impetuosity. Regarding our work style, we must insist on seeking truth from facts, be honest in words and deeds, be an honest person, be positive and enterprising, dare to assume responsibility, be bold in innovation, and do practical work with real earnest. Regarding our combat style, we must have an indomitable spirit, brave all difficulties and hardships, fear neither shedding blood nor making sacrifices, be valiant and tenacious, be bold in combat to ensure victory in every battle, and overpower all enemies and surmount all difficulties. Regarding our lifestyle, we must be arduous and simple, hardworking and frugal, honest in performing our duties, keep the true qualities of the People's Army, and strive to be united, conscientious, solemn, and vivacious.

Veteran proletarian revolutionaries have always attached great importance to the construction of our party's and our Army's work style. From the days of Jinggang Shan on, Comrade Mao Zedong vigorously initiated and fostered our Army's good work style. During the Yanan rectification movement, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed the rectification of three kinds of discipline: Rectifying discipline in study by opposing subjectivism, rectifying party discipline by opposing factionalism, and rectifying discipline in art and literature by opposing stereotypical party writings. With the rectification movement, vast numbers of cadres made

many ideological improvements enabling the party and the Army achieve unprecedented unity. He attached special importance to the requirement that our Army should have an indomitable spirit, and carry forward the work style of being brave in combat, of fearing neither sacrifice nor fatigue, and of fighting continuously. During the new historical period, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed that we must "restore our Army's traditional work style" and carry forward the good work style established by Comrade Mao Zedong. Hence, it can be seen that the construction of work style has a direct bearing on the prosperity and development of our party's undertaking. As far as our Army is concerned, a good work style is equivalent to combat effectiveness, and a good work style will create combat effectiveness. After being cultivated among the broad masses, a good work style will be transformed into a huge material force. With the successful construction of our work style, our Army, which is politically qualified and militarily competent, adheres to strict discipline, and is ensured of adequate maintenance and supplies, will certainly remain invincible.

In the past, the Army largely relied on wars to temper its work style, but now work style is mainly fostered in peacetime. A single day's effort is certainly not enough to set up a good work style, but it requires ideological education first; second, practical training; and third, cultivation in ordinary days. We must seize every opportunity and occasion to profoundly carry out education on a good work style within our Army to inculcate the idea and to guide the troops better. We must constantly give publicity to those units and individuals keeping and carrying forward our Army's good work style to set an example for study and to create a good atmosphere, thus enabling vast numbers of officers and men to consciously carry forward a good work style. The construction of a work style and practical training is of primary importance. Only in carrying out combat, training, construction, production, and other tasks can a troop's work style be reflected. To foster a work style, it is also necessary to combine it with the implementation of various tasks, and we must attach special importance to consciously allowing troops to temper themselves in tough working and living circumstances while carrying out various urgent, difficult, dangerous, and important tasks. Hard work is the grindstone. The more difficult and arduous the situation is, the more opportunities there are for people to toughen their wills, temper their spirit, and foster their work style. People always say that the important thing for a good work style is to cultivate it in ordinary days. It is not difficult to do something well for a short while but it is difficult to persevere to the end. A work style is invisible and can also be reflected through concrete words and deeds. Hence, it is necessary to begin with daily lives and routines, paying attention to everything, and cultivating good habits in all respects. To cultivate a good work style on ordinary days, the key is that leaders must carry out strict supervision, put forward stringent demands, and use rules and regulations and various Army rules and regulations to regulate the

actions of officers and men. We must not fear difficulties, relapses, and troubles because little strokes fell great oaks and constant effort yields success.

Cadres at various levels should use their exemplary actions to influence and educate the masses, and this will play a decisive role in fostering a good work style. Our Army's good work style is precisely handed down from generation to generation by vast numbers of Army cadres, and particularly by the personal example and verbal instructions of veteran cadres, who have stood the test of the revolutionary war. Hence, every cadre, leading cadres in particular, should have a good state of mind to set an example in carrying forward a good work style and should use concrete actions to pass on experiences, give help, and set an example in training new hands in a better way. New cadres must pay attention to studying the good thinking and work style of veteran cadres and giving expression to these in words and deeds. We believe that with everyone's joint efforts, we will certainly be able to carry forward our Army's good work style.

#### **Law on Protecting Military Facilities Publicized**

*OW1601043993 Beijing Central Television Program  
One Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 11 Jan 93*

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] In view of the special circumstance of a large amount of military facilities in the place where a People's Liberation Army [PLA] unit is stationed in Jilin's Tonghua, the unit has set up a dozen propaganda teams to publicize the Law on Protecting Military Facilities. The teams will publicize the law via posters and radio, as well as through theatrical performances and information service centers in various streets and alleys. The teams have given special attention to key individuals and households by publicizing the law at their own residences. So far, they have mobilized some 3,000 people in handing out more than 100,000 copies of publicity materials, thereby educating 80 percent of the local residents. [video shows shots of soldiers on pedicabs distributing pamphlets to people]

#### **Defense Industry Makes Good Progress in 1992**

*OW2001004193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in  
Chinese 0318 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Report by correspondent Xi Qixin (1153 0796 2450) and reporter Jia Yong (6328 3057)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—A good development trend has been maintained in China's science, technology, and industry for national defense. A series of major breakthroughs were made in 1992 in the development and advanced research of weapons and equipment as well as in the high-technology field.

During a recent interview with reporters, Ding Heng-gao—minister in charge of science, technology, and



industry for national defense—said: Over the past year, units of national science, technology, and industry for national defense successfully accomplished the various tasks bestowed on them by the State Council and the Central Military Commission; they also won 31 state prizes for inventions and 114 state prizes for making scientific and technological progress. Many achievements have reached current international standards. Last year was another year in which we reaped abundant scientific research results.

Ding Henggao summarized last year's achievements, which were gained by overcoming various difficulties, into the following four categories: 1) Abundant achievements were made in the aeronautics industry, astronautics industry, electronics industry, ordnance industry, warship building, nuclear technology, and other national defense sciences and technologies. Five domestic and foreign satellites were successfully launched, enabling the country's astronautics industry to enter the international market and our satellite launching, tracking, and controlling technology to become among the world's advanced. 2) The "Galaxy-II" [Yinhe-2 yin he 6892 3109]—which is able to calculate at speeds of up to 1 billion bits of information per second—was developed, and a large number of other major scientific and technological achievements were made; gaps in some high-technology fields between China and developed countries were further narrowed. 3) New breadth and depth were added to the peaceful use of military industry and technology; 2,544 national defense technologies were declassified; military projects converted into civilian use involved many economic sectors and noticeable economic results were achieved. 4) We established extensive contacts with many countries and regions and conducted bilateral technological and personnel exchanges with them. The prospects of international cooperation in the new and high-technology field are good.

Ding Henggao said: Facing fierce competition in the world's high-technology field and technological revolution, the national science, technology, and industry front for national defense will use the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress as guidance in the new year, will quicken the pace of reform and opening up, and will take the initiative in keeping pace with socialist market economic mechanisms. While giving priority to fulfilling the task of national defense research and production, we will devote more resources to the major battlefield of economic construction and will strive to raise national defense science, technology, and industry to a new level more quickly and in a better manner.

### Economic & Agricultural

#### Admission to GATT, National Economy Viewed

HK2201121693 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 92 p 28

[Article by Qin Zhiwei (4440 1807 0251): "Joining GATT," "Dismantling Walls," and National Industry"]

**[Text] One Should Be Neither Visibly Pleased Nor Heavy-Hearted; Only When He Handles the Matter Properly and Accumulates Experience Can He Establish Himself in an Unassailable Position**

When some developing countries join GATT, the feelings of their people can be summarized by joy and worry. In the eyes of ordinary people, once their country is admitted to GATT, they will be able to buy high-grade foreign goods with their tariffs greatly reduced, and that is really pretty good. However, its entrepreneurs are worried that admission to GATT will inevitably lead to the lifting of import restrictions and a big reduction in import tariffs, thus exposing its domestic market to the international environment in which competition is sharp. Consequently, the country's underdeveloped national industry will face immense pressure and even risk the danger of "being totally destroyed."

Is this really true?

#### Pressure Does Exist

It must be said that some people's worries are justifiable.

When it comes to the environment as a whole, with the removal of "barriers," the domestic market will become part of the international market. The home-made products which occupied a monopoly position in the domestic market by relying on tariff and non-tariff barriers in the past will lose protection. Enterprises have to fight for survival and development in domestic and overseas markets by relying on their own strengths. In particular, some countries, which have practiced a planned economy for a long time and lack a sense of competition, and some industrial sectors cannot withstand the shocks caused by "strong" foreign goods.

As far as a certain trade is concerned, the impact of admission to GATT is not identical. For example, as a developing country, China's processing industry, in particular, its engineering, electronic, textile, and chemical industries will be adversely affected quite considerably. Especially the new and high technology products which are just taking off, such as computers, cars, telecommunications equipment, and their related infantile [you zhi 1635 4460] industries, will be more greatly adversely affected. In developing countries, these industries have just taken off and are not mature yet. They can hardly match with their counterparts in developed countries in terms of technology, management, production scale, and quality in particular, within a certain period of time.

With regard to enterprises, there are many problems facing them. For instance, driven by partial and local interests, some localities may take immediate minor interests exclusively into account, each doing things in his own way. Hence, the market is torn apart. In terms of the nation as a whole, this way of doing things is apt to cause redundant construction of one and the same project and blind development. The state of affairs mentioned above will make enterprises lack the rate of return and market competitiveness because their cost is

high. Once their country is admitted to the GATT, the enterprises will face the danger of "going bankrupt."

**"To Be Destroyed?" It Is Not Necessarily So**

Although there is pressure, and sometimes there may possibly be "high pressure," it is completely unnecessary for China to be heavy hearted on the question of Chinese admission to GATT, because GATT itself has installed some "safety valves," or "pressure reduction valves" for developing countries.

**The issue of protecting the infantile industry** GATT does not have any clear and definite definition of an infantile industry. Generally speaking, infantile industry refers to a newly created industry and a newly set up production department in existing industries. A specific country should apply to GATT for establishment of an infantile industry, which should be affirmed by GATT signatory nations through examination and approval procedures. The affirmed infantile industry will be protected by adopting such measures as increasing tariffs, levying new supplementary taxes, and practicing a licensing system. Infantile industry does not, in general, refer to the entire industry; it should be decided by the actual conditions of specific trades and individual production departments.

**Guarantee Clause** This is GATT's basic clause. According to the clause, as far as a specific industry is concerned, when it is adversely affected by a big, sudden increase in import products and consequently the industry operates under capacity, workers lose jobs, profit rates drop by a wide margin, or the industry suffers losses, it can impose temporary import restrictions. However, at the same time, the industry is obliged to carry out structural readjustments.

**Special preferential treatment to developing countries** GATT allows developing countries greater flexibility with regard to the tariff system. Developed countries' tariff rates as required by GATT are far much higher than those of developing countries. Tariff reductions and exemptions can be introduced between different developing countries and there is no need to give them to developed countries. Meanwhile, developing countries also can subsidize their exports and enjoy the general preferential system.

Moreover, developing countries can impose restrictions on import volumes on the grounds of international payments deficit and can do so on the grounds of maintaining enough foreign exchange reserves so as to meet the needs of development and preserve their financial positions even though they have international payments surpluses. Naturally, a country's balance-of-payments state is examined and determined by the International Monetary Fund.

Another question needing to be explained is that when holding negotiations on joining the GATT, developing countries are also required to master some techniques. "Tariff walls" should be dismantled layer after layers as far as possible but not be pulled down altogether in one

move. Moreover, careful considerations should be given to the way the "walls" are to be dismantled.

GATT now has more than 100 members, but trade protectionism remains rife. This shows that even though specific countries have been admitted to GATT, their governments will also protect their own national industries.

Overall, admission to GATT and "wall removal" will indeed constitute pressure on some countries, but on no account will the pressure crush their national industries as a whole. However, in a market economy, those "retarded" enterprises, which "suffered from an inherent shortage" and have paid no attention to self-development and self-training since their inception may very likely be shattered and eliminated by the great tide of the international market. Only those "beach swimmers [nong chao er 1702 3390 0334] of the times" or "beach swimmers of the market economy" who dare to meet challenges and pay attention to self-development and self-improvement can establish themselves in an unassailable position.

**Patent Bureau To Apply to International Treaty**  
*HK2001005793 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in English 1420 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (CNS)—As China's patent system speeds up its process of internationalization, it will apply to be party to the international patent cooperative treaty this year. China's State Patent Administrative Bureau will then handle its patent cases on an international level, according to the director of the bureau, Ms Jiang Ying.

China will handle signatory work starting April 1, 1994, but it has to create the conditions this year to see that the Patents Office is qualified for the job China will take on and meets the standards required by the international patent cooperative treaty, Ms Jiang said.

She added that China had seen a sharp rise in applications for patent rights last year, reaching 67,135, or an increase of 34 percent. By late last year, the Patents Office had handled a total of 284,518 applications for patent rights.

Applications from foreign countries for patent rights were put at 5,347 last year, or a 15 percent increase, while 3,391 applications had come from Taiwan, an increase of 151 percent.

Year-round authorizations for patent rights in China has reached 31,475, a figure showing that patents are playing an increasingly important role in China's economic build-up.

**Tong Zhiguang Addresses Foreign Trade Issues**  
*HK2201121093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS*  
*EDITION in Chinese 5 Jan 93 p 2*

[Article by Tong Zhiguang, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade: "Striving To Take Rank Among the World's Major Trade Powers"]

[Text] Encouraged and guided by the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's southern tour speech, and based on the great achievements made in the previous year, our country's foreign economic relations and trade in 1992 continued to maintain the development trend.

According to statistics provided by the customs departments, from January to November 1992, our country's total import and export value reached \$140.94 billion, a 20.8 percent increase over the same period of the previous year. Within this figure, export was \$73.67 billion, an 18.2 percent increase, and import was \$67.27 billion, a 23.8 percent increase. The structure of exports continued to be improved, and the proportion of finished industrial products within the total export volume further increased.

At the same time, the pace of absorbing foreign investment was further quickened. From January to October, a total of 33,688 projects were approved to receive foreign investment, and the amount of agreed upon funds was \$37.9 billion, whereas the amount actually used was \$7.124 billion; the figures were 2.4 times, 3.4 times, and 1.4 times respectively those in the same period of the previous year. The domain receiving foreign investment further expanded; apart from hotels, restaurants, and general processing projects, some "restricted areas" began to be broken through—for example, commerce, finance, and real estate began to introduce foreign capital. The positive function of utilization of foreign capital manifested itself in an increasingly wider scope. Economic cooperation with foreign countries also scaled new heights.

The 14th party congress decided to practice socialist market economy and expedite reform, opening up, and modernization construction in our country. As an important aspect of opening up to the outside world, our country's foreign economic relations and trade are faced with opportunities and challenges. We must be guided by the spirit of the 14th party congress, further emancipate the mind, explore and advance, and expedite the reform and development of foreign economic relations and trade.

The final goal of China's foreign trade system reform is to build a foreign trade system which is suited to the socialist market economy system in our country, and suited to the international foreign trade standards, so as to enable our country's foreign trade to develop faster, steadily, in a coordinated manner, and healthily. Since 1979, along with the economic restructuring in the country, our foreign trade system has undergone a series

of reforms, and made headway of a breakthrough nature. In the future, we will carry out reforms in the following areas:

- Reform and perfect the macro-level management system of foreign trade. Our direction is to gradually enable ourselves to use economic levers, legal means, and necessary macro-level administrative means to regulate import and export trade activities, so as to enable our country's foreign trade management to adapt to international trade standards.
- Expedite the reform of the import management system. Step by step, we will cancel the subsidies for certain imports, so as to enable domestic and overseas products to compete under equal conditions; we will narrow the domain requiring import permits and, among the currently existing 53 kinds of imports which require import permits, two-thirds will have this requirement waived in two to three years; we will gradually reduce the general level of import tariff to a level for a developing country, and guide imports according to our industrial policy; step by step, we will drop the administrative method of approving imports, and regulate imports mainly by economic means such as tariff; and we will increase transparency of imports management, and in the future, all the relevant regulations on imports management will be announced to foreign countries by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.
- Reform the operation mechanisms within import and export trade companies. It is necessary to strengthen the integration of trade and industry (agriculture, technology), and follow the road of industrialization and conglomeration. When we grant production enterprises the decisionmaking power to operate foreign trade, we must give full play to the strong points of foreign trade companies, especially the foreign trade and industrial corporations which are stronger. On the basis of voluntariness, equality, and reciprocity, we will step by step organize a number of export-oriented enterprise groups or joint companies which are strong and which integrate trade and industry (agriculture, technology), so as to expedite internationalized operation.
- Expedite utilization of foreign capital. From 1979 to 1992, our country approved the establishment of 70,000 "foreign-funded" enterprises. These enterprises have played a useful role in the development of national economy in our country. But the domain of utilization of foreign capital still has to be expanded, and we must allow foreign businessmen to establish enterprises in the areas such as foreign trade, commerce, insurance, finance, real estate, sea transport, and aviation. The domestic market will be further opened up for foreign enterprises coming here to establish large and medium high-tech "foreign-funded" enterprises. When we expand the domain of projects for foreign investors, we must continue to improve the investment environment. We must create



conditions to let foreign investors enjoy treatment being enjoyed by our citizens. We must change the method whereby the power to examine and approve investment is gauged according to the amount of investment while such power is varied from place to place; we must practice the same policy in the interior and coastal regions. The foreign investment projects whose construction and production conditions do not involve the state's comprehensive balance, and whose products are all exported and do not involve export quotas, are to be examined and approved by local authorities.

Restoration of our country's status of GATT signatory can help promote our country's reform and opening up, foster a close tie between our country's economy and the world's economy, and smoothly develop our economic and trade ties with other countries and regions on an equal and reciprocal basis; it can help our country to utilize the international market to develop our strong points, and play a more active role in building a new economic order in the international community. At present, the tendency of trade protectionism and regional grouping has swelled; under this condition, participation in GATT can promote exports, ensure that our country has a stable market to export goods, and secure preferential treatment from other signatories. Therefore, in order to restore our signatory status as soon as possible, we will make some necessary adjustments according to the demand of GATT. First, reduce tariffs. Our country has promised that in 1993, various industrial departments will make their own decisions on reducing some tariffs, and that in the next three to five years, the general level of tariffs will be greatly reduced. Second, restrictions in the areas of planning, permit, operation domain, foreign exchange, imports inspection, and price will be gradually reduced, and the portion which is allowed to be preserved must become transparent and reasonable. Third, the economic policies and management systems related to trade must be adjusted.

At present, guided by the country's reform and open-door policy, the country's foreign trade system is being improved and perfected, various tasks of foreign economic relations and trade are developing prosperously, and China is becoming a major trade country in the world. Along with the increasingly expanding economic and trade exchanges between our country and other countries in the world, our foreign economic relations and trade will surely promote national economic development to a greater extent, and will make the contributions the Chinese nation should make to peace and development in the world.

#### **Metallurgical Industry Seeking Foreign Partners**

HK1701033093 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 17-23 Jan 93 pp 1, 2

[Article by Wu Zhe: "Iron Ore Imports To Soar Soon"]

[Text] China's Metallurgical Industry Ministry is to pour big money into iron ore mining as it looks for foreign partners in the next seven years to maintain stable growth of the iron and steel industry.

Shan Shanghua, deputy director of the Planning Department of the ministry said the investment of 5 to 6 billion yuan (\$106 to \$128 million), nearly 20 percent of the total investment in the steel industry up to 1995, will mainly be used to renovate old mines with latent production capability and build new mines.

The 20 renovation and new projects altogether will add 30 million tons of iron ore to the country's annual capacity, which will help it achieve the ambition of producing 85 million tons of steel by 1995.

The planned mines are mainly near large iron and steel companies, such as Anshan and Benxi in Liaoning Province, and Ma'anshan in Anhui Province.

Total output of steel in 1992 was 80 million tons, and the production of domestic iron ore is 200 million tons. Because of inadequate supply, China imported about 25 million tons of iron ore, mainly from Australia, Brazil and India, last year.

Statistics show that, before 1992, 80 percent of steel companies used domestic ore, but the percentage shrunk to 70 percent last year.

So far, most of the iron ore used by Baoshan steel company in Shanghai, Chongqing Iron and Steel Works in Sichuan Province and the Wuhan Steel Company in Hubei Province is imported.

China lacks high-grade iron ore reserves and those reserves are decreasing by about 3 million tons annually.

However, even after the completion of the new mines, the production of iron ore won't be able to meet the rising demands of the fast-growing steel industry, said Shan.

Even if the estimated iron ore production capacity in the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000) reaches 200 to 230 million tons per year, the country still needs to import about 50 million tons of ore, nearly 25 percent of the total world trade.

Joining forces with foreign partners seems to be a favourite choice to solve the problem of the inadequate and poor-quality ore resources in China.

A Sino-Australian joint venture mine went into operation in Australia in 1990, with an annual capacity of 5 million tons. When put into full operation in 1997, it will be able to produce 10 million tons of iron ore each year.

Shan said that all the ore the joint venture mine produces will be shipped back to China to ease the domestic raw materials shortage.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95) and the next Ninth Five-Year Plan, the Metallurgical Industry

Ministry will focus its efforts on developing mines overseas, Zhang Shulin, deputy director of the produce department of the ministry, told Business Weekly.

So far, delegations and research teams have been sent to Brazil, India, Russia, and Vietnam. These countries have a big production capability, but their markets are limited.

Iron ore produced by the mines in these countries has an average pure iron content exceeding 60 percent, much higher than the ordinary Chinese ores of 30 percent.

"Establishing a new mine abroad, however, is not easy," said Zhang, for it involves the costly problems of earth works for the project, highways for transportation, administration and communication, electricity and water supply facilities.

#### **Tax Revenue Increases 11.4 Percent in 1992**

*HK1901063093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jan 93 p 1*

[Report by our staff reporter: "Tax Revenue Jumps by 11.4 Percent"]

[Text] The country's tax revenue last year jumped by 11.4 percent over 1991, an official from the State Taxation Administration said.

Last year, the government collected a total of 260.1 billion yuan (\$44.8 billion) in industrial and commercial taxes, 9.7 billion yuan (\$1.67 billion) more than the year's original target.

In the wake of an intensified opening-up drive, taxes from joint ventures and foreign-funded enterprises last year reached 10.7 billion yuan (\$1.8 billion), up 3.7 billion yuan (\$637 million) from 1991.

The extra tax revenue has contributed to the country's development and reform, said the official.

#### **Foreign-Funded Firms' Payments Up**

*OW1901111493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 19 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—China's tax payments from foreign-funded firms and foreign individuals for 1992 hit a record high of 10.7 billion yuan, representing a rise of 52.3 percent over the previous year.

Of the figure, 78.8 percent came from foreign-funded enterprises whose number reached 82,300 last year, over two times the previous 14 years' total, according to the State Administration of Taxation (SAT).

SAT officials expected tax payments from both foreign individuals here and the business sector to grow by a big margin this year as the state opening policy will encourage more overseas people to come to China and more foreign-funded enterprises will begin regular income tax payment after their tax exemption and reduction period expires.

SAT officials, however, pointed out the existence of tax evasion among such enterprises and one of the major tasks of SAT in 1993 is to eliminate loopholes in tax regulations and strengthen the administration of tax payment involving foreign-funded firms.

#### **Bank To Issue Bonds in Foreign Currency**

*OW2001111393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1013 GMT 20 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—The Investment Bank of China will be the first in the country to issue bonds in foreign currency to private citizens.

According to today's "CHINA SECURITIES" journal, the first batch of the bonds to be issued will be worth a total of 50 million U.S. dollars.

The time frame of the bonds will be one year, while the interest rate will be one percentage point higher than the interest on the savings deposit rate.

The bonds can be redeemed, inherited, sold and mortgaged, but cannot be replaced if lost or circulated as currency.

Experts say foreign currency in private hands has topped ten billion U.S. dollars-worth in China.

Seventy percent of the collected funds will be used as loans for technological transformation projects, while the other 30 percent will be used as working capital and turnover loans.

#### **Cuts in State Planning of Prices Reported**

*HK1901004593 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1106 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (CNS)—China has gradually shrunk the size of planning in regard to the economy bringing it to six per cent of the total industrial output value this year from 17 per cent in 1991 and 11 per cent in 1992.

Further reductions for 1993 will cover the following areas.

First, planning for some means of production will be cancelled. These include sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, copper, tin, copper material, aluminium material, pig iron, rubber tyres and small sedan cars.

Second, planned production of important products and material closely related to the national economy and the people's livelihood will be cut by between 20 and 50 per cent. Planned production for steel materials will drop by 28 per cent this year compared with 1992, non-ferrous metals by 19 per cent, timber by 50 per cent, coal by 42 per cent and unified cheaply priced crude oil by 40 per cent.

With planning being considerably reduced, prices are gradually being opened to market forces. Prices for steel

materials, non-ferrous metals, coal, crude oil and electricity will be adjusted upwards.

Third, the administration of imports will be gradually improved. With China's re-entry as a signatory into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in mind, the state plans to rescind two-thirds of import permits within two years and import administration will resort to taxes and regulations.

Laws and regulations in line with international practice will be worked out.

The state is prepared to keep import tariffs at the level employed by a developing country and to increase duties for some products in a bid to protect new rising industries.

Quota administration will be adopted in the case of certain products.

Measures will be adopted to reserve certain important materials required by the state and which are in short supply.

**Campaign Against Counterfeit Goods Stepped Up**  
*HK2001055193 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Jan 93 p 2*

[Report by staff reporter Ma Ziping: "Anti-Fake Commodity Campaign Stepped Up"]

[Text] As the nation approaches its most important holiday, the Spring Festival, officials have vowed that the ongoing commodity quality supervision campaign will be further strengthened to protect consumers.

"The fight against fake and shoddy goods will not cease so long as they do not completely vanish from the market," said a leading official in charge of commodity supervision yesterday.

Following last year's "Quality Long March", which won widespread public support, a new antifake commodity campaign is being planned by the State and mass media to support good quality products, wipe out inferior goods and offer advice to consumers. Li Baoguo, deputy director of the State Technical Supervision Bureau said at a news briefing yesterday in Beijing.

Market inspection will be an important part of the State's quality inspection plan this year, a move designed to control the production of poorly made goods, according to Li.

He called for stricter measures to make retailers more responsible for both the market and the public.

The national quarterly quality inspection, introduced by the State Council in 1985, has produced positive results in a great number of industrial manufacturing enterprises, with commodity standard rates improving markedly—as revealed by the latest inspection.

But the inspections have failed to prevent inferior goods from entering commercial enterprises—especially retail shops—because of a lack of strict measures, the quality supervision official noted.

**Growth in Overall Economic Strength Reported**  
*OW1801112193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)—China's 14 years' efforts in reforms and opening to the outside world have greatly boosted the overall economic strength of the country and elevated the living standards of the people to a new level, as a socialist market economy is taking the place of the traditional centralized planning system.

This has brought China closer to its goal of elevating the quality and overall strength of the national economy to a new high by the end of the century as was put forward by the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1992.

Most economic experts deemed 1992 the best year since the latter half of the 1980s.

Statistics provided by the State Statistics Bureau show the gross national product of 1992 is expected to reach 2.34 trillion yuan, an increase of about 12 per cent over that of 1991, with the total supply and total demand basically kept in a balance.

The agricultural output value of 1992 is expected to increase by 3 percent or 560 billion yuan over that of the preceding year. The total grain yield is estimated to have reached 442.5 billion kilograms, 7.3 billion kilograms more than in 1991. All the cash crops, such as sugar-bearing crops, tobacco, ramie, fruits and vegetables, showed increases to varying degrees except cotton, whose output dropped by about 10 percent due to long dry spells and insect pests.

1992 was also a good year for animal husbandry, with the total output of meats likely to reach 33 million tons, 3.9 times that of 1978 when the country's animal husbandry began to show an upturn. The total output value of animal husbandry could reach 286 billion yuan or 27 percent of the total agricultural output value.

1992 saw the industrial sector driving in the fast lane, with the growth rate estimated at about 19 percent or well over 1.1 trillion yuan in value terms.

A record annual growth was registered in steel production, which grew by 12 percent to reach 80 million tons in 1992 or an increase of 9 million tons in a single year.

The energy industry went ahead as planned, with the output of raw coal topping 1.1 billion tons, electricity, exceeding 700 billion kwh, crude oil, reaching 142 million tons and natural gas rising to 15.7 billion cubic



meters. Following the operation of the Qinshan nuclear power plant, the one at Daya Bay in Guangdong is in for a period of debugging.

The chemical industry showed better economic performances, with the total output value estimated to grow by 9.32 percent from that of 1991 to reach 164.1 billion yuan.

It was the first time for the electronics industry to top the 100 billion yuan mark in terms of output value to reach 105 billion yuan.

China's textile industry has grown apace in terms of production capacity over the past 14 years, with the production of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, silk fabrics, apparel and knitwear ranking first in the world and that of woolen fabrics placed second.

The service industry picked up speed in 1992, with each quarter going ahead faster than the previous one. Taking the industry as a whole, the value of all services grew by at least nine percent or 660 billion yuan from 1991. The investment demand came strong.

Topping the industry are the posts and telecommunications. The total amount of business in posts and telecommunications in 1992 reached 29 billion yuan in value terms or 42 percent more than in 1991, of which the amount of business in telecommunications grew by 49.9 percent.

Foreign trade in 1992 continued to grow, with the export increasing by 15.4 percent and import by 22.3 percent. The export product mix continued to be optimized, with the proportion of manufactured goods continuing to rise, accounting for 79.4 percent of the total export volume. Border trade volume at least doubled that of 1991. The volume of import by foreign funded enterprises and by compensation trade and processing and assembling businesses grew at a fast rate and so did the import of capital goods.

The income of rural and urban residents rose higher than the prices of commodities. It was estimated that the prices of retail goods rose by 5.3 percent over that of 1991, lower than what had been envisaged. Prices rose higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The per capita annual income in urban areas averaged an estimated 1,800 yuan, growing by about seven percent allowing for inflation factors. The per capita net annual income in rural areas averaged 770 yuan, growing by five percent in real terms. The real consumption level in the country as a whole rose by about eight percent, with the spending on non-commodity items rising.

Economic experts said that China's economy has entered a period of rapid development, with the gross national product in 1992 likely to grow by 12 percent, but they warned against another bout of overheated development.

According to the State Statistics Bureau, under the achievements lie some problems that concern the development of the whole national economy.

The achievements in agriculture, the foundation of the national economy, remain to be consolidated; there were too many new construction projects and the investment structure was not rational; there was an overissue of money, portending a new bout of inflation; the transport sector was more strained than ever before; and the overall economic performance was low.

All these problems have to be solved properly if the national economy is to forge ahead soundly, an official from the Statistics Bureau said.

### State Council Meeting Notes Economic Problems

HK2201114793 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese  
No 1, 5 Jan 93 pp 44-45

[Report by Cheng Te-lin (6774 1795 2651): "Yao Yilin Launches Attack Against Zhu Rongji, Tian Jiyun"]

[Text] Taking Advantage of a Routine Meeting To Launch an Attack

On 4 December 1992, Acting Premier Yao Yilin convened an enlarged meeting of the State Council at which he had a well-prepared showdown with Vice Premiers Zhu Rongji and Tian Jiyun. He timed this action when Premier Li Peng was visiting Vietnam and Zhu Rongji was away in Europe.

The persons in charge of the relevant ministries, commissions, and offices of the State Council attended the meeting. The main topic was to work out various tasks for December and listen to the views of ministries, commissions, and offices. The meeting was a routine one, but Yao Yilin briefed the participants on the shortages of funds and energy in some localities and the conditions of lost control in some ministries, commissions, and offices. Yao said: We should be sober-minded and not confused by some figures.

It is learned that State Councillors Wang Bingqian and Li Guixian; Chen Junsheng, minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy; Song Jian, minister of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Agriculture Minister Liu Zhongyi; Commerce Minister Hu Ping; and Auditor General Lu Peijian also made enquiries, concentrating the spearhead of their attack on Zhu Rongji, who is in charge of industrial production, economy, and trade, and Tian Jiyun, who is in charge of agriculture.

Yao Yilin stressed: I insist that the current national economic growth is too high. The main reason is that capital construction has been expanded and industrial development is not in tune with economic returns. This is an old problem in China's construction and a mistake we are most liable to make. Have we earnestly learned lessons and taken warning? I do not think so. To develop

the economy is a branch of science and only by being modest and steady in the face of science can we make progress and commit fewer mistakes than our predecessors. Empiricism should not be categorically opposed.

#### **Citing a Series of Problems in a Bid To Fix Responsibility**

The meeting cited the principal problems in the current economic construction. These include:

- The scope of capital construction has spread too thin by exceeding the 38 percent laid down in the central plan, giving rise to imbalance in future development;
- As a result of interference by party and government leaders at the central and local levels, bank credits have exceeded the plan by 120 percent;
- There is a shortage of raw and semifinished materials, rising prices, a 30-percent shortfall of energy and power, and a 70-percent excess in the load of railway transport;
- Given the atmosphere of localities and enterprises rushing headlong into mass action, there is an overstock of unmarketable products, the product quality has dropped again, and the products kept in stock amount to 10 billion yuan a month;
- The allocation of most lands for leasing, transfer, and sale exceeds the stipulations, with Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu, Guangxi, and Shanghai exceeding the stipulations by between 30 to 200 percent;
- All provinces and autonomous regions and the localities under their jurisdiction blindly set up "development zones," "economic zones," "technological zones," "cooperative zones," "bonded areas," and "tourist areas," with preparations made for the setting up of 45 zones and applications filed for the setting up of another 100 zones and more;
- The debt chains between localities and enterprises have rapidly returned to nearly 100 billion yuan amid competition for higher targets, speeds, and bonuses;
- The issuance of currency and various bonds has exceeded the plans by 15 percent and 20 percent respectively;
- Given the serious shortage of funds, the purchase of grains, oil-bearing crops, and cotton by commerce departments has exerted a negative effect on the society and the rural areas;
- The practice of boasting and exaggeration has resurfaced, with local authorities and enterprises unrealistically revising targets, raising growth rates, falsely claiming false growth rates and outputs;
- Localism has substantially gained ground in some localities. They adopt a procrastination and wait-and-see attitude toward the instructions and relevant circulars of the State Council, and they even put

forward different policies from those of the higher authorities on the grounds of local particularity.

According to a source, Wang Bingqian also said at the meeting: We should pay attention not to use one tendency to conceal another or to conduct new, radical experiments with the state's construction plan because no one can undertake the responsibility.

Chen Junsheng said: The central authorities and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have always exhorted us not to neglect agriculture because it has a bearing on the development of the national economy as a whole and on social stability. But agricultural investments in the past two years have been divorced from efforts to improve the peasants' livelihood. The State Council should be held responsible for this.

#### **Surveys Show Difficulties in Adapting to Reforms**

HK2101122093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Jan 93 p 4

[Report by Tan Hongkai: "Urban Dwellers Try To Keep Pace With Reforms"]

[Text] At least half of Chinese urban residents report difficulties in adapting to changing social conditions, but still more than 80 percent of them support further reforms.

A recent survey conducted by the Social Survey System (SSS) of the China Society of Economic System Reforms portrayed the ambivalence of urban Chinese.

Reform measures came out in such a succession last year, especially after Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour to the south, that many previous taboos became non-existent overnight.

But not everyone is well-prepared to accept the sudden advent of new things.

In the 45-city survey involving more than 2,400 urban residents, 51 percent of the respondents acknowledged they feel at a loss in the face of rapidly changing social values. Fifty-six percent complained they have had difficulties in adjusting themselves since the reforms began.

Findings of another survey by the Institute of Sociology (IOS) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in collaboration with the State Statistical Bureau reflected the same.

More than 49 percent of the 20,000 respondents from 18 cities in six provinces supported the argument that the pace of reforms should not be too fast.

Twenty-four percent of the respondents were afraid of more price rises, 17 percent of them feared drastic reforms will exaggerate unfair income distribution.

More than 83 percent of the interviewees showed concern for rashness in setting the price reforms, insisting

that price reforms should proceed in a gradual manner so as to keep in step with people's economic competence.

The public's worries seem not groundless, because even economists have warned about overheated economy.

In a survey of 114 economic experts at the end of last year jointly carried out by the Research Office of the State Council, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy and the bi-monthly Management World, more than half of those questioned held that the economy is expanding too quickly, the Xinhua News Agency reported.

The rapid growth is causing increasing demand, an increase in the money supply and sparked fears of inflation.

Many believe prices will rise more sharply in 1993.

On the other hand, unsolved problems derived from the pre-reform years are also adding to people's misgivings.

The public considers social justice inadequate, though slightly better than before the reforms.

Only 40 percent of them think they are properly paid and 44 percent feel their achievements have obtained desirable social recognition.

In the IOS survey, 46 percent of the respondents picked low income and poor welfare as the most outstanding problems in their work units, 43 percent believed the biggest obstacle on the nation's way to xiao kang (a comfortable life with an \$800 per capita gross national product on the basis of the 1980 prices) was unfair income distribution.

However, such complaints have hardly discounted their support for reforms.

Despite all complaints, 85 percent of the interviewees agreed that reform has provided unprecedented opportunities for people to demonstrate individual talents.

Urban residents' attitudes toward life are ever more positive, and self-reliance is on the rise, said Zhang Yingchao, organizer of the SSS survey.

"Today people appear less enthusiastic about reforms than several years ago, but this is a very encouraging sign—people begin to know what reforms really mean," she said.

Between 1979 and 1985, in the first stage of the country's reforms, every reform measure brought people immediate benefits. The peak of mass enthusiasm in that period was based on such reality.

In 1985, when reforms were introduced in cities, urban residents began to learn that reform does not always mean personal gains. Sometimes they had to sacrifice. The economic austerity beginning in 1988 has helped people cool down.

"Even their expectations for the government have dropped to a more practical level," Zhang said.

Asked how they will find a new job once they are dismissed from their work units in personnel readjustment, only 23 percent of the interviewees would wait for the government to make the arrangements, others claimed they would rather rely on their own efforts in seeking new jobs.

But as Zhang pointed out, some of the traditional values are still out of tune with the market-oriented reforms.

Although 63 percent of the respondents in the SSS survey agreed a person should toil in order to excel in his career, 55 percent of them still cherish the traditional concept that a safe and sound life surpasses all happiness.

With 79 percent claiming a desire for diversified life experiences, 82 percent prefer a tranquil life without too many changes. More than 80 percent give priority to a secure job rather than promotion.

Their opinions on the proposal to break "iron ricebowl, iron wages and iron post," once again mirror their contradictory psychology.

Although more than 80 percent of them recognize the breakup of traditional egalitarian income distribution and lifelong employment can inject vigour into enterprises by raising efficiency and stimulating workers' initiatives, about 70 percent are anxious that the practice would make their job and incomes unstable and create tension in interpersonal relations.

The SSS survey reports that about 50 percent of the respondents appreciate the idea to let workers break the "three irons" themselves. To obtain this, the government has to create new opportunities for personal development and distract people from the iron rice bowl.

As for how to ensure justice in income distribution, although 52 percent of the residents count on the government to guarantee fairness, as many as 40 percent of them prefer equal opportunities to improve personal conditions.

In the eyes of Zhu Qingfang, who presided over the IOS survey, there is a question of whether the public is psychologically mature enough to accept essential changes in their life.

#### **Pension Program To Grow as 'Quickly as Possible'**

*OW1901093893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2109 GMT 16 Jan 93*

[By reporter Jiang Jun (1203 6511)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—Minister of Labor Ruan Chongwu recently said that the scale of the old-age pension program will be expanded as quickly as possible to cover all workers of urban areas.



Currently, China's old-age pension program applies only to permanent workers within units that are owned by the whole people. Collective enterprises at and above the district and county levels, as well as enterprises with investments by foreign companies, have also implemented the program in light of its implementation by enterprises owned by the whole people. So far, there have been no pension programs for contract and temporary workers at enterprises owned by the whole people or collective enterprises; for workers in collective enterprises below the district and county levels, in private enterprises, and in joint-stock enterprises which have begun to emerge recently; or for individual workers. Following the deepening of reform of the economic system in recent years and the development of lateral economic associations, economies of different ownership systems have spilled into and changed one another. Also, workers have flowed between different localities and between the economies of different ownership systems, enterprises, institutions, and offices. All these situations pose a pressing need to establish a unified pension program that will cover all units in urban areas, as well as one that applies to all kinds of workers, in order to free workers from worrying about their futures, to allow the free flow of labor within a unified market, and to create a good external environment for transforming enterprises' management systems.

Toward this end, Ruan Chongwu urged labor departments at all levels, in light of local realities, to expand the pension program as soon as possible to cover all workers in urban areas and to gradually implement a unified system, unified regulations, and unified management. He said: First, we should establish among permanent and contract workers at state-owned enterprises an old-age pension fund with unified premiums for redistribution purposes. Second, we should further encourage collective enterprises to raise their own retirement funds, and we should strive to enable 1,600-1,800 counties and cities to reach this goal in 1993. Meanwhile, we should ensure that more state-owned enterprises' retirement funds are raised at the provincial level, and we should strive to enable about half of the country's provinces and autonomous regions to reach this goal in 1993.

Important revisions also will be made to the regulations on calculating and issuing basic old-age pensions. Ruan Chongwu said: The basic old-age pension will be divided into two parts: One part will be linked to the local average wage, and the other will be linked to the number of years during which individual workers have paid pension premiums. Workers themselves also will have to pay an appropriate amount of pension premiums to make the workers more social security-minded and to ease the burden on enterprises. This policy will be implemented on a larger scale in 1993.

#### **Proposals on Building Market Economic System**

OW1801135793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2103 GMT 16 Jan 93

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—The State Economic Restructuring Commission recently pointed out that, to really do a good job in building a socialist market economic system, it is necessary, on the basis of scientifically summing up international and domestic practices and experiences, to continue to deepen our understanding of the fundamental characteristics and requirements of the socialist market economy, and to have a correct understanding of the major links in and groundwork for building a new economic system.

Toward this end, the State Economic Restructuring Commission put forward six creative proposals for building a new socialist market economic system:

—We should develop an ownership structure based on the public-ownership economy; that uses the individual economy, private economy, and foreign-funded economy as a complement; and that allows various economic sectors to coexist for a long time, to develop simultaneously, and to compete on an equal footing. On the one hand, we should further develop the public-ownership economy, which comprises the state-ownership economy, collective economy, village and town enterprises, and the joint-stock economy, which is based on public assets. We should especially attach importance to the public-ownership economy's efficiency and results, as well as to its control and effects on basic industries and on other important areas that affect national economic development and the people's livelihood. On the other hand, while concentrating on developing the public-ownership economy, we should continue to encourage the development of various non-public-ownership economies and should further create a good environment for the development of non-public-ownership economies, so that the public-ownership economy and non-public-ownership economies can compete on an equal footing and develop simultaneously in a roughly identical policy environment, legal environment, market environment, and social environment.

—We should establish a modern enterprise system based on separating government administration from enterprise management and separating ownership of assets from the right to manage enterprises; in which enterprises are regarded as independent legal persons; and that allows enterprises to operate on their own, to take responsibility for their own profitability and losses, to develop on their own, and to exercise self-restraint. For the reform of public-ownership enterprises, especially state-owned enterprises, we should shift from the regular practice of delegating powers to them and allowing them to retain more profits to developing a modern enterprise system mainly designed to further straighten out relationships of property rights and to transform enterprises' operating mechanisms. In addition, through strengthening relationships of property and by restraining interest relationships based on strengthening relationships of property rights, we should establish direct relations between enterprises and assets, or even between workers and assets. As for

those enterprises that, in light of their actual conditions, have to continue adopting the contracted managerial responsibility system, it is necessary to make them take greater responsibility for preserving and increasing public assets, while improving the scheme by which the contracted enterprises hand over their profits. Some qualified state-owned enterprises may undergo reorganization to become limited liability companies or share-holding limited liability companies wherein, on the merit of each individual case, the state controls or holds shares or has public legal entities hold shares. Some state-owned enterprises may adopt the management and operation styles of a corporation. Except for a small number of state-owned enterprises in some special trades, all public-owned enterprises should undergo reorganization in one way or the other and join market competition, wherein the only fittest survive.

—Establishing a unified, open, fair, and competitive market structure and price-making mechanism that operates efficiently according sound rules. In step with the progress of pricing and other reforms, we should, while developing the commodity market—the market of means of production in particular—actively foster and develop the market of production factors, chief among them are capital, labor, and technology. Efforts should be made to readjust relevant administrative departments and organizational structures and bring about, step by step, some new commercial organizations like large department stores and futures markets to ensure stable and long-term supply of some staple products. Except for a handful of essential commodities and service rates, we should—by way of combining centralization with decentralization, with the emphasis on the latter—decontrol all prices and service charges; that is, allow enterprises to set prices in accordance with the laws of values and the supply and demand of the market. Some of the commodities will eventually have to converge with international prices.

—Establishing an indirect, macro-control administrative system whose main task is to maintain the balance of economic aggregates and optimize the overall structure and which exercises macro-control chiefly through economic policy and economic levers; establishing economic administrative departments that are rationally structured, lean, efficient and have clearly-defined functions. We should bring about changes in the functions and styles of government administration of the economy, with the focus on settling this long-standing problem in economic administration—no proper distinction is made in the functions of the government and those of enterprises and in ownership rights and management rights. The government maintains a balance of economic aggregates, promotes the rational distribution of productive forces, optimizes the economic structure, ensures fair market competition, and regulates income distribution chiefly through formulating long-term economic development strategies and industrial policies; employing

financial, monetary, and revenue policy; and utilizing economic levers such as interest rates, exchange rates, tax rates, and financial subsidies as well as relevant legal means.

—Establishing a competitive, open employment system characterized by a two-way selection process between enterprises and workers; instituting an income distribution system based primarily on work output and comprised of other distribution methods; and improving the unified social security system. While allowing the free movement of workers, we should determine and regulate workers' incomes and earnings through competition in the job market. During the primary stage of distribution, we should follow the principle of giving priority to efficiency and link remuneration with work output. Through social assistance and the government's scientific intervention in the redistribution of social income, we should demonstrate the principle of fairness and forge an integral link between fairness and efficiency and between the pursuit of maximum profits by individuals and the pursuit of common prosperity by all people.

—Establishing a rigorous, scientific, unified, and complete body of economic laws and regulations and a similar economic supervisory system. We should try our best to write into law some of the effective and fairly well-developed reform measures. We should gradually establish a system of economic laws and regulations that is compatible with the socialist market economy, including laws and regulations that standardize the basic relations in the market economy, principal market activity, and market trading.

### State Council Urges Enterprises To Be Self-Reliant

OW1901225093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458  
GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—The State Council has urged state-owned enterprise to take care of themselves while adjusting to the fledgling market economy rather than depend on the government, said a senior official in an interview with XINHUA.

Chen Qingtai, vice-director of the Economic and Trade Office of the State Council, said that state-owned enterprises must "cast off their old self."

The official said that 1993 will be crucial in China's ongoing program to establish a socialist market economy. To further that goal, the State Council has promulgated "Regulation on Transformation of Operational Mechanism of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises."

Chen said that the regulation, which gives enterprises autonomy in 14 areas that were formerly controlled by the government, was designed to force state-owned enterprises to compete for survival in the market. These

businesses must try to achieve maximum profits by improving products, sales and service.

He said that by the end of this year, most state-owned enterprises will operate in accordance with the regulation, which requires enterprises to shoulder losses and profits on their own and stimulates the closing down of insolvent enterprises.

He said that former government decrees and regulations that do not conform with the new regulation would be adjusted or abolished in order to ensure that enterprises become autonomous in all 14 areas.

Social insurance, payment and personnel systems will be further developed this year to meet the needs of a market economy.

Chen said that the country will finally make all state-owned enterprises depend on themselves just like collective and private enterprises and compete with them in the market.

#### **Daily Column on Changing Government Functions**

*HK1501110193 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 93 p 2*

["Talk on Changing One's Way of Thinking" column by Xin Yan (6580 6056): "There Are Things Government Should or Should Not Do"]

[Text] A few years ago people in many northern cities found it difficult to procure bean curd. To solve this problem, some city mayors even attended to the case in person. However, it was the market rather than mayors that actually solved the problem at last.

In the past two years, vegetables have no longer been in short supply on the market in Beijing. Vegetables and fruits of fine quality are now in ample supply throughout the year. Private groceries provide a full range of quality goods, and the prices are acceptable. Only a few years ago, the government still had to pay tens-of-millions of yuan in subsidies a year to maintain supply of vegetables on the market, and consumers had to stand in long queues before they could buy their share of Chinese cabbage! As a matter of fact, the market is no doubt much more powerful than the government.

The author does not mean that the government is impotent, but that it is not omnipotent, or that even the most "capable" government cannot supersede the market.

"The government is omnipotent." This is an unbreakable concept that built up among the public over a long time. Individuals belong to society, and enterprises belong to society, while the government is the representative of society. So the government fully takes care of the everyday life of every individual and the operation of every enterprise. This concept produces two negative effects: On the one hand the government attends to everything, major or minor, important or trivial, and the

more affairs the government takes care of, the more complaints will arise; on the other hand, as members of society and enterprises rely on the government too much, they may nurse the mentality of inertia, waiting for, relying on, and asking for government aid in everything. This is an important reason why our country's economy lacks vitality and there are many contradictions between the upper and lower levels under the old structure.

The causes for the development of this concept are manifold. As far as economic factors are concerned, the concept is mainly a product of the unitary planned economic structure that has been practiced in this country over a long time. Because the planned economy attempts to attend to "every affair relating to an entity or individual," as well as to take care of "every individual entity or person in a large society," everything, as big as a key project or as small as a restroom in an enterprise, must be operated according to the "plan," and the government is the very organization to formulate and implement the plan. This practice was necessary in the initial period after the founding of the PRC because at that time our main aim was to supply the people with enough food and clothing and to lay down a foundation for industry. We should admit that the planned economy fulfilled its historical mission in that period, which cannot be denied. However, when people's consumption pattern begins to shift from the stage of barely sufficient supply of food and clothing to the stage of well-to-do living standards, the key point is no longer quantitative scarcity, but the demand for qualitative variety, and the old practice of everything operating according to the "plan" will then display many weaknesses.

This change has widespread and profound influence on society. In the past few years, in the process of reform and opening up, various localities have put forth such principles as "small government but large society," and "small government but large market." These principles have set requirements on both sides: On the one hand, enterprises and members of society must share part of the government's responsibilities; and on the other hand, the government must delegate some duties and power to enterprises and members of society. In brief, the government must not take care of everything any longer.

Presently all industrial enterprises under the ownership by the whole people are implementing the "Regulations," the kernel of which is the principle of separation between government administration and enterprise management and that of delegation of decisionmaking power to the enterprise. The "Regulations" provide that the government delegates the decisionmaking power to the enterprise, and once the power is delegated, nobody, even the government, is allowed to interfere in the enterprise's management. Hence it is officially declared that the government will no longer play the "omnipotent" role, at least in the field of enterprise management.



The author maintains that the influence of the concept that "the government is omnipotent" must not be underestimated. Because of this concept, on the one hand, government departments will not readily give up their right to exercise direct administrative intervention in economic affairs, and they are not apt to solve problems through the development of the market. On the other hand, society has too high, too many, and unrealistic expectations on the government, and when the government fails to live up to their expectations for the time being, they will nurse excessive grievances and will force the government to attend to something that it should not meddle in, is not capable of taking over, and will never manage well.

Acknowledging that the government is not omnipotent is in fact to acknowledge that enterprises and members of society should play their own irreplaceable role in economic operation. Therefore it is necessary to provide them with all the means to perform their role. By doing so we will no doubt further invigorate our society and enable every member of society to give fuller play to his initiative and originality. If the socialist market economy that we are building is compared to a ball game, then the government will be the arbitrator whose principal duty is to ensure that the game will proceed in a fair and orderly manner. Whether the ball game is exciting or not and who will win the game will then depend on the performance of the teams and their members.

### Investigation Shows Financial 'Irregularities'

HK2101052393 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Jan 93 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Hong Xia: "Cash Crooks Caught in Finance Probe Net"]

[Text] The nationwide tax, finance and price inspection programme—launched late last year—has uncovered financial irregularities involving a total of 8.17 billion yuan (\$1.4 billion), according to government sources.

As a result, the parties involved, which were mostly State-owned firms and agencies, have been ordered to hand over to the State treasury 5.47 billion yuan (\$943 million). So far, 88 percent of the money has been paid, said an official with the Tax, Finance and Price Inspection Office under the State Council.

The sum included evaded taxes and arrears in payment of other public dues, such as charges relating to energy, transportation and construction. These accounted for more than three quarters of the total amount uncovered during the inspection.

Some collective, private and self-employed units were also found to have seriously violated financial laws.

Some 262 units were discovered to be guilty of financial irregularities involving more than 1 million yuan (\$172,000). Up to 53,870 units in the country were fined during the inspection.

The annual inspection, which was launched in 1985, has played a positive role in curbing illegal economic activities and in avoiding losses of financial revenue, said the official.

The inspection was carried out through the support and co-ordination of financial, auditing, taxation and price departments, which mobilized some 10 million people from 9.2 million units to conduct self-inspection in their own offices and plants.

The government sent a total of 520,000 inspectors—including deputies of people's congresses, members of political consultative conferences and non-Communist Party personnel—to look into 2.94 million firms and agencies listed as key targets.

During the drive, the auditing inspectors also helped enterprises improve their accounting systems.

In EaSt China's Shandong Province, inspectors offered enterprises more than 70,000 constructive suggestions to promote reforms.

Although the inspection has now ended, the official pointed out more work needs to be done. All illicit money uncovered, they said, should be repaid to the government and no unit or individual should be allowed to escape their financial obligations as required by law.

A marked characteristic of last year's inspection was that accelerated economic growth in the provinces gave rise to more loopholes in the financial network and led to more new economic irregularities, especially in non-governmental sectors, officials pointed out.

### Tian Jiyun on Rural Reform, Development

OW1601225393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—In the latest issue of ZHONGHUA YINGCAI [CHINESE TALENTS], which was published today, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, in an interview with the journal's reporter, elaborated on certain problems China has encountered in rural reform and development. Tian Jiyun maintained that a historical change has taken place in China, and because of this change—in which people are looking forward to having comparatively comfortable lives instead of simply having their basic food and clothing problems resolved—the agricultural sector and rural areas must also change. They must now attach importance to both quantity and quality and satisfying market needs, instead of simply satisfying quantitative needs as the case in the past. In other words, they must change course and follow the track leading to the establishment of a socialist market economy.

Tian Jiyun said: Ever since China started to carry out reform and open to the outside world a decade or so ago, rural areas have experienced the greatest, fastest, and most conspicuous changes. Facts have proved the total correctness of the series of basic policies which the party

and the state have adopted to guide rural reforms and development since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. On the other hand, however, certain problems, including some very conspicuous ones, are still hindering long-range agricultural and rural development. The major problems can be characterized by contradictions between population growth and diminishing land resources, the widening differences in incomes between urban and rural residents owing to the sluggish growth of peasants' incomes, employment for the enormous surplus labor force in rural areas, and so forth. The key to dealing with these issues lies in stabilizing the current policies and deepening reforms, and doing so around the central task—namely, developing productive forces in rural areas.

Tian Jiyun said: To stabilize the party's rural policies, firm action must be taken in three areas. First, we must stabilize the systems governing production responsibilities, especially the system governing contracts on household output. This is the most basic element essential for achieving overall stability and promoting agricultural development. Second, we should gradually develop collective economy by improving socialized services in rural areas and streamlining the system that combines collective and independent management. Third, we must firmly promote the establishment of enterprises in rural areas because this is essential for peasants to achieve rural industrialization as well as comparatively comfortable lives. Meanwhile, we must continue to implement all policies and measures for deepening rural reform, continue to streamline the distribution of agricultural goods, speed up development of the market system, and promote the establishment of tertiary industries in rural areas. All these policies and measures must be targeted at promoting the development of productive forces in rural areas, but relations between productive sectors should not be casually changed, especially those concerning household production contracts as well as the system which combines collective and independent management. By no means should we do things subjectively and ignore the views of the peasants.

Tian Jiyun continued: To enjoy a comparatively comfortable life by the end of this century, rural areas in China must "foster two concepts, follow two courses, and achieve integration in four areas." First, rural areas must foster the concept of developing large-scale agricultural production, and follow the course of achieving all-around development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishing. Some coastal areas that enjoy relatively fast growth are now following this course in their agricultural development. Their experiences are worth emulating by other parts of the country. Second, rural areas must foster the concept of commodity economy and follow the course of producing more quality goods that sell at higher prices. High returns must be underscored in agricultural production, and peasants must be able to make more money by producing the same quantity of goods. Meanwhile, rural areas must achieve integration in four areas. First, they

should integrate farming, breeding, and processing so that they can increase the value of their agricultural goods after processing them, satisfy the needs of foreign and domestic markets, and substantially increase peasants' incomes. Second, rural areas should integrate agriculture, industry, and commerce. Without the support of industry and commerce, people in rural areas can by no means enjoy comparatively comfortable lives or achieve the four modernizations simply through agricultural production. To achieve comparatively comfortable lives, the development of second and tertiary industries in rural areas must be substantially higher. China has 1.1 billion people, but there are only 24 million independent business operators. This number is far too small. In developed countries, only 4-5 percent of the people engage in farming. While we cannot possibly do this, we must encourage a large number of people engaged in farming to work in nonagricultural sectors. In this way we will be able to encourage the development of many small cities and towns. The development in the Zhujiang delta may become a pattern we will emulate in the future. Third, rural areas must integrate domestic and foreign trade. From now on, our processed agricultural goods must account for a larger share in the international market. Since we have an ample labor force, our production costs are low, and the prices of our goods are inexpensive, we certainly can take over the market shares of developed countries. We must continue to restructure the foreign trade system and draw up a policy for supporting those enterprises that export all their products. Fourth, rural areas should integrate agricultural production, scientific and technological development, and education. We should organically integrate these three so that they will become effective mechanisms for pushing one another forward.

#### **Farm Policy Decisions Implemented in 4 Provinces**

OW1801072793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0620 GMT 15 Jan 93

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)—After the party Central Committee and the State Council made a major policy decision to promote stable agricultural development, Anhui, Guangdong, Shandong, and Guizhou provinces enacted measures to ensure the thorough implementation of this strategic plan.

According to a dispatch from Hefei by reporter Chen Xianfa, the Anhui provincial authorities urged government departments at all levels to use every possible means to help peasants adapt to the market and develop production. The first specific measure is to intensify market development efforts. Government departments should build 100 markets for primary agricultural products and 50 large wholesale markets in locations that reflect a rational pattern of geographic distribution for these markets across the province. They should set up sales "windows" for bulk farm and sideline products on an experimental basis in coastal and border cities. They should build a large futures market for farm and sideline

products in Wuhu. The second strategic measure is to enhance the government's macroeconomic regulation and control, to provide detailed guidance, and to readjust the industrial structure in light of local conditions. Government departments should help expand the acreage of fine rice strains along the Huai He and to the south of the river, increasing it from the current 5.5 million mu to 14 million mu over the next three years. They should help develop areas along the Huai He and to the north of the river into farm production "centers" that grow quality wheat, hybrid corn, and feed crops. They should assist in the development of forestry and fruit harvesting, which produce fine yields in key areas within the two major mountainous regions of southern and western Anhui. The third strategic measure is to build another 20 pilot counties for quality rice as well as farm commodity bases for eight major products—including quality cotton, animal products, vegetables, and silkworm cocoons—across the province. The Anhui provincial authorities have also called for establishing a multitiered information network that provides news on the production, supply, and sale of farm and sideline products to peasants on a timely basis. They have called for implementing tax-exemption policies toward organizations that provide scientific and technological services to peasants, and for giving material and financial support to those organizations. Financial, banking, and planning departments should continue to maintain and gradually increase the funds used to aid farm production. The provincial authorities plan to create a fund to offset risks arising from agricultural restructuring and to introduce price supports for farm products.

According to a dispatch from Guangzhou by reporter Han Xiaoguang, the Guangdong provincial authorities have called for effectively maintaining grain production and grain acreage and for storing grain. They have warned against relying completely on grain purchases to solve the food problem. From now on they will suspend the process of examining and approving new development zones, and they will institute a permanent farmland protection system. In order to readjust the agricultural structure, they have called for optimizing the structure, for developing crop farming that yields products of high "adjustable" prices, for strictly controlling the construction of fish ponds on arable land, and for exempting—from special product taxes—crop farming as well as fish and poultry breeding on newly reclaimed barren mountains, wastelands, shoals, and waste bodies of water.

According to a dispatch from Jinan by reporter Wang Jinye, the Shandong provincial authorities have emphasized the need to resolutely develop agriculture, to unflaggingly concentrate on agricultural development, and to maintain the policies designed to protect and support agricultural development. In accordance with this requirement, they have called for continuing to increase investment in agriculture, for providing stronger leadership, for creating and improving an internal mechanism for agricultural development, for improving the conditions for farm production, and for ensuring a new level of agricultural development throughout the province. The provincial authorities have urged various cities, prefectures, and counties to budget increases in investment in agriculture at an annual rate that is 2 percent more than the total spending of the corresponding period. Banking departments should try their best to ensure the supply of funds for agricultural purposes, raise enough money for agricultural development, and effectively manage agricultural development funds. By providing low-interest loans and fiscal support, financial departments at all levels should guide peasants toward steadily increasing their investments in agriculture. Government departments should ensure the supply of funds, raw and semifinished materials, and electric power for key agricultural areas. They should set ceilings on the selling prices for chemical fertilizer, pesticides, plastic sheeting, and other essential agricultural production products. The provincial authorities have decided to institute a basic farmland protection system.

According to a dispatch from Guiyang by reporter Lin Yong, the Guizhou provincial government has urged all localities across the province to implement various preferential policies aimed at supporting agricultural development, while ensuring the prompt payment of "IOU's". It has proposed revoking or amending as necessary documents that affect peasants' financial burdens and immediately halting or correcting the practices of indiscriminately collecting contributions, charging fees, and raising money. All localities should promptly conduct general surveys of the way the "three-link" policy is being implemented. They should pay money owed to the peasants without delay. They should impose price ceilings on chemical fertilizers, pesticides, plastic sheeting, and other agricultural production means. From now on, financial departments at all levels should increase their funds for aiding agriculture by an amount not smaller than the increase in total expenditures for the same year. County-level organs should mainly devote their financial resources to agriculture.



## East Region

### Anhui Leaders at CPPCC Committee Meeting

OW1601084193 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 93

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The 29th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] ended in Hefei yesterday after a session of six days and after successfully completing various tasks listed on the agenda. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, including Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Yang Yongliang, and Fang Zhaoxiang, attended the closing meeting to greet the success of the session and met with all members of the standing committee who had attended the current session.

Through full discussions and deliberations, the members of the standing committee attending the session examined and approved the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, the report on the handling of motions by the motions committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, the namelist for members of the Seventh Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, the draft agenda for the First Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, the recommended namelist of the presidium, the secretary general and the recommended namelist of the motions reviewing committee of the First Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, the method of panel discussions, the draft namelist of conveners for various groups, and the scope of people to be invited to attend the First Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee as observers. The participants in the 29th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held serious discussions on a letter soliciting suggestions on the government work report submitted by the provincial people's government to the First Session of the Eighth Anhui Provincial People's Congress and they offered many good opinions and suggestions.

Chairman Shi Junjie spoke at the closing meeting. He said: Through concerted efforts by all members of the standing committee, the current session has been held very successfully, thus laying a good foundation for the success of the First Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Shi Junjie said: The members of the Seventh Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee chosen by the current session are quite different from those of the Sixth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee. Quite a few veteran comrades will retire from their posts. The party and people in Anhui will not forget the deeds of those veteran comrades. He hoped that retired veteran comrades would continue to keep contact in the future and vigorously support the work of the CPPCC as always.

Afterwards, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, extended his congratulations for the success of the current session on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. He said: All achievements made in this province in economic construction and social development during the past five years are linked with the deeds of the CPPCC and the hard work of the CPPCC members. In particular, CPPCC members have offered many good opinions and suggestions to the provincial party committee and the provincial government on economic construction, improving party style, and building up an honest government. They have effectively exercised their role of democratic supervision. It is hoped that they will make more contributions in the future.

Lu Rongjing said: The veteran comrades of the CPPCC have stood together through thick and thin and shared weal and woe with our party for many years. The construction and development of this province are embodiments of the veteran comrades' hard work. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he expressed his respect and gratitude to retired veteran comrades. He hoped that veteran comrades would continue to make their contributions and support the work of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee in various ways and to offer more and better suggestions for making various important policy decisions in this province.

Xu Leyi and Li Mingjun, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over yesterday's closing meeting. Vice chairmen of the standing committee, including Wang Zenong, Pan Ezhang, Ma Leting, Teng Maotong, Meng Yiqi, and Zhao Huaishou, and Secretary General Yin Shuxun attended the closing of the meeting.

### Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Government Plenum

SK1901081093 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 January, the current provincial government held the last enlarged plenary session to sum up the work done in 1992 and to arrange the 1993 tasks. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the provincial government, made speeches at the session. Li Chunting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the provincial government, chaired the session.

Zhao Zhihao first reviewed the work of 1992. He said: We comprehensively fulfilled the tasks as defined at the beginning of 1992. Large increases were registered in some production fields. Prominent indicators were as follows: The province made noticeable breakthroughs in emancipating the mind, started to shift the focus of economic operation onto the market economy, and

registered a simultaneous increase in both speed and efficiency. The weak links in the economic development were strengthened and the foundation of the national economy was further strengthened.

As for the 1993 work priorities, Zhao Zhihao pointed out: We should further strengthen agriculture's role as the foundation of the national economy. We should reduce the burden on the peasants and resolutely attain the target of reducing their burden to 5 percent or less of their per capita net income. We should readjust and optimize the specialized industrial structure, speed up the development of tertiary industry, expand the degree of reform, positively promote the opening of the province to the outside world, and comprehensively implement the principle of rejuvenating Shandong with science and technology.

Zhao Zhihao urged that the government organs strengthen self-construction, strive to improve work style, persistently grasp both economic construction and reform and opening, and improve the government work to a new level.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out in his speech: The fourth provincial government has made great and fruitful achievements as follows: First, the provincial government has been resolute and conscientious in implementing the instructions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee. Second, the provincial government has better fulfilled its duty and made outstanding political achievements. Over the past five years, the province has promoted its economy and various undertakings to a higher level. Third, the provincial government has had the spirit of being united and doing solid work. Fourth, the provincial government has persisted in the principle of grasping the economic construction with one hand and reform and opening with the other. Fifth, the provincial government has made much progress in grasping the self-construction. The provincial party committee is satisfied with the body of the provincial government and the government work.

As for the next work tasks, Jiang Chunyun stressed: We should do a good job in arranging, organizing, and implementing the work in the first quarter of this year. The agricultural front should be determined to change the passive situation. The industrial front should speed up the structural readjustment; increase the input to technological transformation; and ensure a sustained, stable, faster, and highly efficient development. The department of foreign economic relations and trade should ensure exports and increase the foreign exchange earnings by \$1 billion annually.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun pointed out: At the time when the term of office is close to expiring, the provincial government should further double its efforts and grasp favorable opportunities to better improve the work in various spheres.

### **Jiang Chunyun Addresses Shandong Enterprises**

*SK1801092993 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 93*

[Text] On 17 January in Jinan, the provincial government held a meeting to ceremoniously commend the enterprises advanced in developing foreign economic relations and trade. Leaders Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Li Chunting, Liang Buting, Liu Peng, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, and Wang Yuyan attended the meeting and also issued awards to 360 advanced enterprises.

Last year, the province made a key breakthrough in developing foreign economic relations and trade and created \$4.7 billion in foreign exchange through exports, showing an increase of 22.8 percent over 1991 and setting a record.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, fully affirmed the province's achievements in developing foreign economic relations and trade. He also urged the vast number of cadres and staff and workers involved in the economy and in trade to clearly understand the situation, firmly grasp favorable opportunities, advance on the crest of victory, and strive to make greater achievements.

Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the provincial government, pointed out in his speech: The year 1993 is the first year to comprehensively implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress as well as the key year to realize the second doubling target and fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Therefore, the vast number of cadres and staff and workers involved in the provincial economy and in trade should further emancipate the mind and do solid work. Various kinds of export enterprises should make overall plans to expand the scale of exports. All external industrial and trade companies should bring into play their role as the main force and try every possible means to expand their scale and improve their quality. All city and prefectural import and export companies and all privately run enterprises should set definite targets, realistically fulfill export plans, and transfer the fixed-quota foreign exchange to higher levels.

### **Shanghai Mayor Confers Medals on Foreign Experts**

*OW1801172893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 18 Jan 93*

[Text] Shanghai, January 18 (XINHUA)—Mayor of Shanghai Huang Ju this afternoon conferred "white Yulan magnolia prize medals" on nine foreign experts who have made outstanding contributions to the city's economic and social development in a ceremony at the municipal guest hall.

The nine experts are: Joan Hinton and Andrew Jack Baran from the United States, Michael P. Oddie from Australia, Tomomasa Misato, Terukatsu Arima and Seki

Nagaomi from Japan, Hans-Rudiger Fluck and Martin Posth from Germany and Thelm Jane Henry from the United Kingdom.

They have worked in the city's engineering institutions, research institutes, universities and joint-venture enterprises for quite a long time. One has worked in China for 44 years.

Tomomasa Misato, 67, had devoted his life to cooperative work with the Shanghai Pesticide Research Institute. He asked his wife to present his collection of books on pesticide to China upon his death.

Shanghai has invited over 3,000 overseas experts in various fields over the past few years and more are welcome to work in the city, said Liu Zhengyuan, vice mayor of the city, at the award ceremony.

The white Yulan magnolia is Shanghai's official flower.

#### **Shanghai Official Reports on Foreign Trade**

OW1601034593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242  
GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Shanghai, January 16 (XINHUA)—Many new foreign trade entities have emerged in Shanghai, China's largest metropolis, and have broken a monopoly on foreign trade formerly held by specialized companies under direct government administration, according to Wang Zukang, director of the city's Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Committee.

The city's foreign trade volume last year reached 9.744 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 21.28 percent over the previous year. The figure included 6.551 billion dollars of exports and 3.193 billion dollars of imports, which represented respective increases of 14.35 percent and 38.5 percent.

Wang attributed the rapid growth in foreign trade to the establishment and designation of new foreign trade bodies that have attained more autonomy in their business activities.

The city's production enterprises constitute the backbone in foreign trade and they participate directly in the competition on the international market.

Last year, Shanghai granted greater foreign trade autonomy to 70 production enterprises. A total of 106 such enterprises earned nearly 1.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1992, one third of the city's total export volume.

Shanghai's textile industry made 51.89 percent of the city's total export volume.

Taking advantage of local resources, some large enterprises have expanded production, and stepped up trade outside the Chinese mainland. More than 100 such enterprises have set up operations or trade links in overseas countries and regions.

In 1992, the city's foreign-funded enterprises realized an export volume of over one billion U.S. dollars, double the figure of the previous year. The city approved 2,012 foreign-funded projects last year.

The combination of foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation projects helped increase earnings in foreign currency last year.

In 1992, the city's income from its projects abroad and labor services reached 178 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 56.5 percent over the year before.

Taking advantage of preferential policies adopted for the Waigaoqiao free trade zone in the Pudong New Area, Shanghai tried to boost its entrepot trade, futures trade and businesses processing client-supplied materials.

Making use of the marketing networks of a large number of foreign-funded corporations set up in the free trade zone, the city pioneered a new route for its foreign trade on the international market.

Last year, ministries and commissions of the central government and some provinces and cities cooperated in the establishment of more than 20 foreign trade corporations in the city.

Facing threats from a quickly developing market, in 1992 these special foreign trade companies carried out diversified business activities that combined trade, industry and agriculture.

The city's foreign trade companies also turned their focus on overseas business activities through establishing transnational corporations and trade centers, with the central purpose of integration with the global market network.

#### **Zhejiang To Train More People for Foreign Trade**

OW2001132093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151  
GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Hangzhou, January 20 (XINHUA)—Eastern China's Zhejiang Province is to create a college of foreign trade and economy in Zhejiang University to train more personnel for its increasing foreign trade.

Long Anding, deputy governor of Zhejiang and director of the provincial commission for foreign economic relations and trade, said the commission signed a contract with Zhejiang University on the establishment of the college. According to the contract, the college will set up such departments as foreign languages, foreign trade, international economic co-operation, international finance and import and export commodity inspection.

He said that the college is to enroll its first group of students this July. The number of students is expected to reach 800 to 1,000 in four years.

"The acceleration of Zhejiang's opening to the outside world has created a big demand for talent in the sectors of foreign economy and trade," Long said.



### Central-South Region

#### Guangdong's Xie Fei Stresses Higher Education

HK2101125493 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Jan 93 p 3

[By staff reporter Zheng Caixiong: "Guangdong Chief Seeks Upturn in Higher Education"]

[Text] Guangzhou—Guangdong, China's leading province in carrying forward the reform and opening policy, is determined to push the reform of its higher education programme this year.

The southern Chinese province welcomes overseas investors to join in developing the province's higher education, including management, building construction and equipment imports.

Xie Fei, Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made those remarks in a recent conference on higher learning here.

Meanwhile, as the hometown of many overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Guangdong expects more in the way of donations to develop education in the future.

In past years, the overseas Chinese and compatriots have contributed to the development of the province's higher education, Xie said.

Guangdong has accepted donations of more than 1 billion yuan (\$175 million).

Hong Kong tycoon Li Ka-shing donated more than 300 million Hong Kong dollars (\$40 million) to build Shantou University in east Guangdong Province in the late 1980s. And Wuyi University in Jiangmen City has received donations worth more than 200 million Hong Kong dollars (\$26 million).

In Guangzhou, capital of the province, Zhongshan University, Jinan University and Guangzhou University have also received donations from overseas Chinese and compatriots.

To increase investment in higher education, the provincial government has decided to open multiple channels to raise development funds from the society, according to Xie.

In some universities and colleges, enrolling students will be required to pay fees and will no longer be guaranteed a job when they graduate.

Meanwhile, universities and colleges will be given more decision making power for their own development.

Guangdong has taken the lead in putting the nation's reform and opening policies into practice in the past several years, and Xie said that the development of higher education should take bolder steps in the coming years.

Universities and colleges may operate factories or establish joint ventures with manufacturers to earn extra income and put their technology and scientific research into commercial production.

Xie urged the institutions to increase their international exchanges and co-operation in the fields of teaching, personnel training and scientific research to improve their educational quality.

Guangdong has more than 60 registered higher learning institutions enrolling about 200,000 students.

But development of higher education has lagged behind economic development in recent years, Xie said. Only about 50 of every 10,000 people have received higher learning.

Xie said the province's higher learning rate is to increase 8.1 percent annually to reach 126 of every 10,000 before the end of the century, and increase 11.1 percent annually to 300 in every 10,000 from 2000 to 2010.

To that end, Xie urged society to concern itself with the development of higher education, in addition to increasing investment from the government.

Xie also urged improvement of teaching conditions and teachers' treatment in the future.

Although Guangdong has achieved great success in economic development in the past years, Xie said that the province still needs many more engineers, technicians, lawyers, economists and qualified experts in every field to elevate the province's science and technology in the coming years.

Higher learning institutions should play an increasingly important role in the province's economic development, Xie added.

#### Guangxi Increases Counternarcotics Effort

HK2101093693 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1340 GMT 30 Dec 92

[Report by reporter Yang Xiaoshan (2254 1420 1472): "Guangxi Increases Drug Ban Effort"]

[Text] Nanning, 30 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—This reporter learned from the latest Guangxi antidrug work meeting that from July 1991 to November 1992, Guangxi cracked down on 3,811 drug-trafficking cases; seized 818.67 kg of opium, 91.5 kg of heroin, and 20 kg of cocaine; and arrested 4,193 drug traffickers.

In Guangxi, according to the police, cases of drug trafficking, drug taking, and crimes committed by drug addicts are increasing drastically. The number of drug trafficking cases successfully cracked this year was 300 percent higher than the total number of such cases in the previous four years. Armed drug trafficking became a new phenomenon in drug trafficking cases in border counties and cities. Guangxi cracked down on 14 armed

drug trafficking cases, seized 17 pistols and a batch of bullets and antitank grenades, and shot and killed one armed drug trafficker and wounded seven. It has been reported that frontier armed police and customs have played a positive role in increasing drug seizures on the borders, and railway traffic security organs have tightened controls at stations and on cars. They have cracked down on a number of major drug trafficking cases.

According to statistics released by police, a special operation launched by the public security organs on drug distribution centers is "curbing drug retailing." Since the beginning of this year, Nanning, Liuzhou, Wuzhou, and other cities have cracked down on 1,261 drug retailing cases, seized 22.62 kg of heroin, smashed 280 drug trading and taking centers, and arrested about 1,400 drugs-related criminals.

According to statistics from relevant departments, the number of drug users registered in Guangxi amounts to 7,000 people or so. Nanning and Liuzhou have set up addiction treatment centers, where more than 900 "drug addicts" are receiving treatment. Judicial and education-through-labor departments have set up two new addiction treatment centers, where inmates receive education through labor. It has been reported that the recidivism rate for drug users is as high as 90 percent. Those taking drugs for a second time will be punished and sent to education-through-labor addiction treatment centers to receive education through labor for one to three years.

Statistics released by the Guangxi antidrug work meeting shows that drug trafficking cases were mostly "committed by professional drug trading groups outside and within the borders colluding with each other in a planned way and on the basis of a division of labor."

#### **Hunan Leaders Attend CPPCC Committee Session**

*HK2001110593 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the First Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Seventh Hunan Provincial Committee came to a satisfactory close in Changsha. The newly elected provincial CPPCC Chairman Liu Zheng and Vice Chairmen Zhuo Kangning, Long Yuxian, Deng Youzhi, (Xu Yuzhen), Yuan Longping, Han Ming, Yang Zhongshu, and (Liao Heng) attended the session and were seated in the front of the platform. Upon invitation, provincial CPC, government, and military leaders and some veteran comrades attended the closing ceremony and were seated on the platform. They were [provincial party secretary] Xiong Qingquan, Chen Bangzhu, Sun Wensheng, Yang Zhengwu, Wang Xiaofeng, Liu Fusheng, Dong Zhiwen, Pang Weiqiang, Zhu Dongyang, Huang Daoqi, Li Tiangeng, Xie Xinying, Liu Yue, Wu Yuchang, (Pang Jizhi), Chu Bo, Wang Keying, and (Zheng Peiming), as well as Zhan Shunchu, Qi Zhenying, Zhao Peiyi, and veteran comrades (Guo Shen), (Wu Zhiyuan), (Zhao Chuqi), (Shi Jieshan), (Yang Dihui),

(Yao Mingde), (Pang Mingbi), (Hao Bozhi), (Gu Ziyuan), (Chen Yunfa), (Liu Boan), (Yin Changming), (Xu Zihu), (Zhang Deren), and (Xu Bangzhi). The session was presided over by CPPCC provincial Vice Chairman Yang Zhongshu.

[Begin Yang recording] CPPCC members and comrades: A total of 718 members have registered for the session, of whom 614 are now present with the remainder asking for leave of absence or sick leave. We have a quorum. The acting chairmen for today's session are (Xu Youheng), (Lao Minbin), (Ye Jielian), (Nie Xunzeng), (Qian Xujin), (Shao Guoxiu), (Yang Lihua), (Deng Shaobin), (Zheng Lian), (Wu Wengang), (Xiao Guihao), (Zhou Shaoji), (Huang Sen), (Yao Bishou), (Shao Di), (Zeng Shaojie), (Deng Yulang), (Cai Shengding), and (Zhang Baoshan). [end recording] [passage omitted]

Amid warm applause, Chairman Liu Zheng delivered a closing speech. [passage omitted]

#### **Chairman, Vice Chairmen Elected**

*HK2001110393 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jan 93*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the First Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Council [CPPCC] Provincial Committee held its second meeting to elect leading members of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee. Liu Zheng was elected chairman of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee, and Zhuo Kangning, Long Yuxian, Deng Youzhi, (Shi Yuzhen), Yuan Longping, He Shaoxun, Han Ming, (Yang Zhongshu), and (Xu Youheng) were elected vice chairmen. Comrade Zhuo Kangning is also to assume the post of secretary general of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee. The session participants also elected 113 executive members of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee. Yesterday's session was presided over by Long Yuxian, executive president of the presidium and acting chairman at the session. He said: A total of 718 people have registered for the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee, of whom 617 are present at the session. We have the quorum for the election. The session participants first passed the method of election for the First Session of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee and the namelist of all ballot examiners. The session participants used the secret ballot method for the election. Other acting chairmen at yesterday's session were Zhuo Kangning, (Shi Yuzhen), Han Ming, (Ma Yedi), (Deng Xipeng), (Li Weiwei), (Li Jing), (Yang Changci), (Yang Jizhong), (Chen Chunlin), (Chen Yongli), (Zhang Jianjun), (Zhou Shaoyi), (Zhu Pei), (Xu Zhongyi), (Tang Chenghou), (Tang Jiuhong), (Tang Linan), and (Wei Jianglin).

After the election, under the chairmanship of Liu Zheng, the presidium of the First Session of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee held its fifth meeting.

**Leaders Give Press Briefing**

*HK2001110293 Changsha Hunan People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 93*

[Text] Yesterday, the newly elected chairman and vice chairmen of the Hunan Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Provincial Committee met with press reporters in the provincial capital. They announced the ideas for the work in the new year and thanked reporters for their hard work during the First Session of the Seventh CPPCC Provincial Committee. Provincial CPPCC Chairman Liu Zheng briefed reporters, saying: Many talented people are in the new term of the CPPCC provincial committee. The CPPCC committee members have high levels of education, wide connections, and unique advantages. He said: In the new year, leading members of the CPPCC provincial committee will surely mobilize and organize all CPPCC members to vigorously carry out the functions of consultation and supervision, and will come up with ideas and do their part for Hunan's reform and opening and economic development.

The newly elected CPPCC provincial Vice Chairmen (Xu Yuzhen) and (Xu Youheng) sighed with emotion, saying: With such trust from party authorities and CPPCC committee members, we will surely do our best and will not let anyone of you down.

**Southwest Region****Governor Wang Chaowen on Guizhou Province**

*OW1501092493 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English  
No 1, 4-10 Jan 93 pp 26-30*

[Article by Wang Chaowen, governor of Guizhou Province: "Guizhou: Land of Opportunities"]

[Text] Guizhou province, in southwest China, is known for its beautiful landscape, pleasant weather and natural resources. With a population of 33 million, it covers 176,000 square km, of which 15 percent is forests and 24 percent pastures. With a subtropical monsoon climate, the province is free from severe winters and sultry summers. Its geographical position is unique and topography varied. The reserves of 74 kinds of mineral resources have been verified. Of these, mercury, phosphorus, aluminum, coal, manganese, antimony, heavy spar and 21 other minerals occupy the first five places in the country in terms of reserves. The province's abundant wildlife and numerous scenic spots have won it the reputation as the realm of forests and mountains, province of parks and museum of geology, attracting tourists from all over the world and predicting good prospects for development of tourism.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, and especially during the past ten years, tremendous changes have taken place in Guizhou. The province has established an independent economic system, with agriculture as its foundation, and energy, raw materials, metallurgy,

machine building, electronics, non-ferrous metals, chemical and building materials industries as its mainstay. Key industries with good economic returns and promising future, such as those producing name brand cigarettes and liquor and automobiles, have taken shape. Infrastructure construction has been stepped up, gradually improving the province's investment environment.

Transport and post and telecommunications are also shaping up. The province's mileage of railways totals 1,481 km, coming first in China. Four trunk railway lines connect the provincial capital city of Guiyang to the cities of Kunming and Guilin and to Sichuan and Hunan provinces, giving good access to large cities and harbors throughout the country. Except for the Guiyang-Guilin Railway, the other three have all been electrified. Construction of the Guizhou section of the Banning-Kunming Railway and two local railways is now under way.

Guizhou's mileage of highway totals 32,179 km. About 89 percent of the province's township are accessible by highway, and its road density is higher than the national average. Five first-class highways, totalling 277 km, connect Guiyang and Huangguoshu with many other places. Efforts are being made to build a first-class highway network supported by the Guiyang-Zunyi Highway and many other trunk roads.

The province's inland river navigation channels come to 1,773 km. Work on projects harnessing the southern, northern and eastern navigation channels and building necessary facilities is being accelerated. Efforts are also being made to build docks and a fleet of ocean going vessels. Sea outlets will be opened in the south via Guangxi and in the north through the estuary of the Yangtze River. Passageways are also being built to give access to east and central China, and Yunnan border area in the west.

Air services in Guiyang offers connections to major domestic destinations and Hong Kong. International routes are due to open soon. The Guizhou Aviation Co. is now in operation and the construction of the modern Longdongbao Airport in Guiyang is proceeding apace. Airports in Anshun, Zunyi, Xingyi, Tongren and Bijie are also being built or expanded. An aviation network is gradually taking shape, with Guiyang, serving as the hub and offering connections to all parts of the country.

All prefectures, cities and most counties in the province are now connected to the national automatic long-distance telephone network. Telephones in Guiyang and other cities can directly dial more than 140 countries and regions. Construction of program-controlled telephone exchanges in Anshun and other cities is under way, and the second phase of the project to increase the capacity of Guiyang's program-controlled exchanges is now under construction. By 1995 the province will have 200,000 telephones connected to program-controlled exchanges, and 500,000 by the year 2000. Guizhou is one of China's



five largest microwave transmission centers. Construction of new microwave facilities with a large capacity and an inter-provincial optical fiber communications system will soon be completed.

Totalling 49 billion tons, the province's coal deposits are the highest among all provinces in south China and rank fifth in the country as a whole. Supported by four large mining bureaus at Panjiang, Shuicheng, Liuzhi and Lindong, and 1,200 enterprises, a coal-mining industrial setup has taken shape in the province, which produces nearly 40 million tons of raw coal annually. Currently, construction of the Shuicheng and Panjiang mining areas is under way, and a new coal mine at Zhina is in the blueprint stage.

Long-term efforts have put several large and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations and thermal power plants on line, with total installed capacity now at 1.9 million kw. Continued construction and renovation of ten local power plants will raise the province's installed capacity to over 4 million kw by 1995, making it one of south China's most important energy bases.

Guizhou is also an important producer of non-ferrous metals and other raw materials, including aluminum, phosphorus, mercury, titanium, iron alloys, antimony and fine zinc. The Guizhou Aluminum Plant is the country's largest in both size and production. The province's mercury industry, which has a history of over 300 years, produces 80 percent of the country's total output. Other key metal producers include Shuicheng Iron and Steel Co., the Guiyang Steel Plant and the Zunyi Iron Alloy Factory. Guizhou's chemical industry, stressing phosphorus and coal chemicals, turns out 200 products, including phosphorus ore, heavy calcium and phosphate fertilizer. A batch of key enterprises, including the Kaiyang Phosphorus Mine and the Chishui Natural Gas Fertilizer Plant, have been completed. The huge Wengfu Mineral Fertilizer Plant which will be able to produce 7.2 million tons of phosphorus ore and 800,000 tons of heavy calcium annually, and other key raw materials enterprises are under construction. Guizhou plans to further expand its raw materials production capacity, expedite the re-equipment of its enterprises and the construction of necessary facilities, develop new products and expand intensive processing.

With a solid foundation, the province's machine-building and electronics industries include three large enterprise groups with independent planning power which are involved in aeronautics, astronautics, and electronics related to national defense, and 109 key large and medium-sized enterprises. They produce more than 3,000 kinds of products, 50 of which are exported. The province's precision machine tools, grinders, measuring instruments, hydraulic pressure excavators and diesel engines are highly reputed on both domestic and international markets. There are key enterprises manufacturing low-voltage electrical appliances and special electronic instruments and meters. The province is also the

country's production base of precision optical instruments, and ordinary and super-strength abrasives. The high quality products and equipment produced by military enterprises meet advanced international standards. Readjustments and cooperation between military and local enterprises in recent years have helped boost the province's machine-building and electronics industry, and step up the development of its automobile industry. The province has set up production facilities for light, mini and convertible vehicles, coaches and vehicle parts. Motor vehicle parts production lines, equipped with advanced technologies of the 1980s, offer complete services for 50 models. The automobile industry will become a pillar industry in Guizhou by the end of this century.

Guizhou's light industry mainly involves the production of quality, name-brand cigarettes and liquor, and is important nationwide. Maotai liquor is world famous, and many other types of alcohol under the trade marks of Dong, Yaxiyao, Xi, Meijiao, Zhen, Guizhouchun, An and Pingbajiao enjoy high reputations in China. The province distills 260,000 tons of liquor annually, and it is planning to further expand production of its famous alcohols to meet domestic and international demand. In addition, resources for mineral water and other natural drinks are rich and there is great potential for development of these beverages. Guizhou is one of China's four largest cigarette producers, with annual output exceeding 2 million cartons. Efforts are being made to speed up renovations and develop new products.

Guizhou also has unique tourist attractions, with a scenic landscape, typical of karst [as received] areas. The natural scenery there is marvelous—precipitous mountains, clear water and mysterious caves. The Huangguoshu Waterfall, Dragon Palace, Zhijin Cave, Wuyang River and Hongfeng Lake have been designated state scenic areas, and Fanjing Mountain and Maolankarst primitive forest are state nature reserves. The Baili Cuckoo, the Flower Stream and the Shizhang Cave at Chishui are scenic areas under provincial protection. The province is also rich in ethnic folklore. An array of excursions stretch from Guiyang to all directions. The future is certainly bright for Guizhou's tourist industry.

Construction and development in Guizhou has benefited from reform and opening policies. To accelerate development and construction, the province needs to deepen reform and open up further. A strategy for opening up in an all-round way has been worked out. Southwardly, the province will strengthen its cooperation with the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guangdong and Hainan provinces in order to expand its foreign trade and economic and technological cooperations. Westwardly, Guizhou will join with Yunnan Province in the development of coastal markets. Northwardly, the province will foster closer economic ties with Sichuan Province, the Tibet Autonomous Region, the cities of Chongqing and Chengdu, and all of northeast, northwest and north China. In the east, closer relations will be developed with Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Jiangsu

and Zhejiang provinces and the Pudong New Area in Shanghai. The province will also strive to enter markets in South and Southeast Asia and further make its way into the world market through the active development of relations with domestic businesses and the introduction of foreign capital and advanced technology. These efforts, relying on the province's rich natural resources and backed by its key industries and development zones, and advanced technology, will promote the province's economic development as a whole.

The capital of Guiyang, designated by the state as an inland open city, enjoys the same preferential policies as coastal cities. To quicken Guiyang's pace of opening up, the province has granted the city the management power equivalent to that of the provincial authorities. This has promoted the development of an export oriented economy in the city. The amount of foreign capital and the number of foreign-funded enterprises coming to Guizhou in 1992 all exceeded those of the previous ten years.

A group of development areas approved by the State Council has been set up. These include the Tiangao High-Tech Development Zone in Guixin which will focus on electronics; the Caopu Economic and Technological Development Zone in Zunyi which will concentrate on the production of light automobiles; the Shuangyang Economic Development Zone in Anshun primarily producing small sedan cars; the Baiyun Economic Development Zone in Guiyang and the Zhongshan Cars Economic Development Zone in Liupanshui. Preferential policies will be implemented in these zones, and economic management methods conforming to common international practice will gradually be adopted, providing favorable conditions and better services for both domestic and foreign investors.

Guizhou's future looks very promising. Foreign investors can enjoy the same preferential policies in effect in coastal areas. More favorable terms are provided in the supply of labor, land and electricity. The legitimate incomes of the investors in Guizhou will be protected by law, whether they are used to expand production or remitted abroad. All those coming to Guizhou to explore investment and joint venture possibilities, conduct investigations or simply for sightseeing will be warmly welcomed by the hospitable Guizhou people.

### **Tibet Reduces Penalties for 100 Criminals**

*OW2101183993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 21 Jan 93*

[Text] Lhasa, January 21 (XINHUA)—The intermediate court in Lhasa today announced a two-year reduction of penalties imposed on 100 Tibetan criminals which resulted in the immediate release of 28 prisoners.

The review of penalties followed submissions to the court by the first reform-through-labor unit on January 3.

An official of the unit said that the reduction of penalties followed good behavior, work and repentance by the convicts.

Norbu, one of the men released today, said that he would turn over a new leaf and make contributions to Tibetan construction.

After today's decision was announced, the 28 criminals who qualified for immediate release returned home with their relatives who had waited for them in front [of] the reform unit.

### **English Beam Carries Report**

*OW2201095493 Beijing China Radio International in English to Western North America 0400 GMT 22 Jan 93*

[From the "News About China" program]

[Text] Twenty-eight prisoners in Tibet were released on Thursday [21 January] due to a two-year reduction in the sentences imposed on 100 criminals.

The decision was made by the Intermediate Court in Lhasa.

An official said the sentence reduction followed good behavior, work, and repentance by the convicts.

Among those released is Norbu, who said the release represents a new lease on life for him.

### **Tibetan Farmers Reportedly Jailed After Protest**

*HK2201095893 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Jan 93 p 6*

[Report by Robert Barnett]

[Text] Five Tibetan farmers received prison sentences of between 13 and 15 years for their part in a protest in a Tibetan village last year, according to unofficial reports from Lhasa.

One man did not even take part in the actual protest, according to the reports.

The sentences, which were handed down by a Lhasa court on November 1 last year but never publicly announced, are the longest recorded for political offences in Tibet since 1990.

Information about rural unrest in Tibet is scarce, and this was the first time details of punishments imposed on Tibetans involved in protests outside Lhasa have reached the outside world.

The unusual severity of the sentences appeared to reflect Chinese concern about the increasing political involvement of lay Tibetans in the countryside.

The arrests followed a pro-independence demonstration involving at least 100 people last June in the Gyama district of Meldro Gungkar county, a rural area 60 kilometres east of Lhasa.

The incident began when four men, all of them 23-year-old farmers from Dashar, one of the villages within Gyama district, interrupted a political education meeting by marching on to the platform and displaying the Tibetan national flag.

"They were shouting pro-Tibet slogans such as 'Tibet is Independent'," according to an eyewitness report.

"The meeting was disrupted as some people followed the protesters, pretending to be spectators, while some were just shocked and others ran away to avoid dangerous consequences."

The witness said the four farmers took over the meeting.

The leader of the protest, Konchok Lodro, and two of his associates, Sonam Rinchen and Sonam Dorje, are said to have been sentenced to 13 years in prison.

The fourth flag-bearer, named as Lhundrup Dorje, was given 15 years. During the protest he had tried to resist attempts by armed police to pull the flag away from the demonstrators.

According to the eyewitness, Lhundrup was badly injured with a rifle butt.

One of the longest sentences appeared to have been given to a man who did not take part in the flag-waving incident.

Thupten Yeshe, a 41-year-old farmer from the same village, was arrested after six vehicles carrying security officers and legal cadres from Lhasa arrived in Dashar and searched the houses of the arrested men.

Thupten was arrested "on the charge of co-operating with the demonstrators", according to a local source.

#### **Tibet People's Congress Presidium Holds Meeting**

OW2201095293 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 10 Jan 93

[From the "Tibet News and Information" program]

[Text] The Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth Tibet Regional People's Congress held its third meeting this afternoon.

The meeting was chaired by Raidi, executive chairman of the presidium. Other presidium executive chairmen present at the meeting were Chen Kuiyuan, Zheng Ying, Senqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Samding Joje Pamo, Deqin Quzhen, and Huokang Suoland Bianba. The meeting of the 41-member presidium had a quorum of 29 members as the other 12 members were on leave, either because of illness or personal matters.

The meeting heard a report about the handling of motions submitted to the first session of the sixth regional people's congress. It adopted the following draft resolutions: Resolutions on the work report of the regional people's government, the execution of the 1992

national economic plan and the 1993 national economic and social development plan of Tibet, Tibet's 1993 budget and the execution of its 1992 budget, the work report submitted by the regional people's congress standing committee, the work report submitted by the regional higher people's court, and the work report submitted by the regional people's procuratorate.

The meeting also approved the list of officials nominated to be the head scrutineer and scrutineers, and decided to submit the list to the congress for examination and approval.

#### **Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee Meeting Ends**

OW2201102793 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 10 Jan 93

[From the "Tibet News and Information" program]

[Text] The first meeting of the Sixth Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Standing Committee closed in Lhasa this afternoon.

Present at the meeting were Regional CPPCC Committee Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai and Vice Chairmen Basang, Luosang Danzhen, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Tangmai Gongghe Baimu, Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, Cedain Zhoima, Duoqizha Jiangbailuosang, Yaoxi Wangdui, Qaba Qiangbaqilie, Doje Shun, Xu Hongsheng, and Yang Chaoji.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai chaired the closing session.

The meeting unanimously approved the decision on establishing nine specialized committees and approved the appointment of their chairmen and vice chairmen. On the basis of Secretary General Xu Hongsheng's nomination, the meeting appointed some deputy secretaries general of the sixth regional CPPCC committee.

Addressing the closing session, Vice Chairman Basang put forward a six-point proposal on the standing committee's future operations. She said: Because of Tibet's unprecedented successes in reform, opening up, and economic construction, members of the regional CPPCC committee—and specially the standing committee members—must earnestly study, propagate, and implement the guidelines put forth in General Secretary Jiang Zemin's report at the 14th National CPC Congress and Comrade Chen Kuiyuan's speech at the fourth enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Tibet Regional Party Committee. We must heighten our sense of urgency, display the spirit of daring, and do our work earnestly.

#### **Sets Up Specialized Committees**

OW2201103893 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 10 Jan 93

[Decision of the Sixth Tibet Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on



the Establishment of Nine Specialized Committees" adopted at the first meeting of the Sixth Regional CPPCC Committee on 10 January 1993—from the "Tibet News and Information" program]

[Text] In view of the study conducted by the Standing Committee of the First Meeting of the Sixth Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and on the basis of future needs, the Sixth Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee has decided to establish the following nine specialized committees:

1. Motions Committee;
2. Committee of Study and Propaganda Affairs;
3. The Committee of Cultural and Historical Data;
4. The Committee of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry;
5. The Committee of Culture, Physical Education, and Public Health;
6. The Committee of Education, Science, and Technology;
7. The Committee of Ethnic and Religious Affairs;
8. The Committee of Economic Affairs; and
9. The Committee of Legislative Affairs.

### North Region

#### Chen Xitong Presents Awards to Beijing Workers

OW1601032693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 15 Jan 93

[By reporter Yang Qing (2799 7230)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council today conferred the honorable titles of patriotic pacesetters and marvels at technical innovations and rationalization suggestions, and best trade workers on more than 6,000 workers and nearly 200 collectives. The titles were awarded in connection with a municipal technical contest.

Last year, approximately 3.4 million workers in Beijing launched an extensive patriotic contribution campaign in which they "aspired to become the masters of the country and scale new heights to greet the 14th National CPC Congress." They did this by focusing on rationalization suggestions and technical innovations on key issues related to the development of enterprises. The unprecedented on-the-job contest of technical skills resulted in the improvement of the technical quality of rank-and-file workers. According to statistics, of the more than 1 million rationalization suggestions made by Beijing workers, 536,000 were adopted and put into use. The 46,000 technical innovations implemented last year earned a total of 1.99 billion yuan in economic benefits.

Chen Xitong, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, passed out banners and certificates to advanced individuals and collectives.

#### Chen Xitong, Beijing Leaders Attend Gathering

OW2201105293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 18 Jan 93

[By reporter Rong Ancai (1369 1344 2088)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—Over 600 experts and scholars from various circles in the capital gathered at the Beijing Hotel this morning to bid farewell to the old year and usher in the New Year.

There are now 610,000 intellectuals in Beijing and over 30,000 experts and scholars holding senior job titles in all trades and professions from the mainstay of scientific and technical forces in all disciplines.

Chen Xitong, Li Qiyang, Wang Jialiu, Li Zhijian, and leading members of relevant central authorities and the Beijing Municipal Government were present at the gathering sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and the municipal people's government.

#### Cheng Weigao Gives Speech on Hebei Rural Work

SK2201074493 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Prior to the Spring Festival, Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, gave a speech on Hebei's rural work.

Cheng Weigao said: During the past year, the situation of our province's agriculture and rural work was good in general. Certainly, there were also some difficulties. Some localities set agricultural development against the development and expansion of tertiary industry. The symptom of slackening efforts in agricultural production and rural reform existed. Fundamentally speaking, our province's disaster-combating capacity is incompatible with the new demand. The actual income of peasants from agricultural production declined, which dampened their enthusiasm in grain cultivation. It is necessary to foster the idea of carrying out large-scale farming and to follow the path of comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries and the path of developing a type of farming that provides high yields of fine quality with maximum efficiency; and to combine crop cultivation with aquaculture and the processing industry, agriculture with industry and commerce, domestic trade with foreign trade, and agriculture science with education. Currently, agriculture has remained a weak industry which we must [words indistinct]. During the transition from the planned economy to the market economy, we should exert greater efforts to protect agriculture. Governments at all levels should change their past practice of direct

management into indirect management as quickly as possible; and from their direct management of production, supply, and marketing into regulation and control by integrating agriculture with industry and foreign trade in an effort to find a better market. Agricultural departments at all levels should strengthen multilayered and various forms of socialized service, pay special attention to providing accurate market information to peasants, and try utmost efforts to reduce peasants' blind action in production as well as the fluctuation and risks in agricultural production. It is necessary to educate cadres at all levels to foster the concept that safeguarding the interests of peasants means safeguarding the rural productive forces, rural reform and development, and social stability, and make the concept realistically strike root in the rural areas. Party committees and governments at all levels should conscientiously analyze our province's current agricultural situation, comprehensively sum up the experience and lessons which they gained in agriculture and rural work during recent years, swervingly and firmly cultivate the ideology that agriculture is the foundation, and shift their work focus and main energy to agriculture and rural work. During the present organizational reform, agricultural and rural work departments must be strengthened, not weakened.

### Northeast Region

**Jilin's He Zhukang Addresses Economic Meeting**  
*SK1901100193 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 93 p 1*

[By reporter Wu Qiong (0702 8825): "Work Hard, Pay Close Attention to Implementation, and Accomplish Tasks"]

[Text] The provincial economic and planning work conference concluded on 6 January.

At the closing ceremony, Comrade He Zhukang gave a speech entitled "Summarize Experiences, Pay Close Attention to Implementation, and Resolutely Accomplish the Various Tasks for Reaching a New Level." Gao Yan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, also delivered a speech.

Comrade He Zhukang spoke on the three issues of correctly estimating the situation and achieving faster and better results in making progress; persistently paying attention to implementation and implementing to the letter all the tasks for reaching a new level; and further improving work methods and raising leadership level.

He said: The year 1992 was one in which cadres and the masses further emancipated their minds; a year in which reform was deepened, a significant breakthrough was made in opening up, and work in various fields was fairly vigorous; a year in which the economy developed at a high rate; and a year in which attention was given to and a good job was done in the two civilizations, and new

achievements were won in building the spiritual civilization. Judging from the general situation, 1992 saw the best situation since the late 1980's. When reviewing the work of the past year, we deeply feel that we have always had a firm grip of the key, namely emancipation of the mind, to lead and promote the faster development of various undertakings; that we have continuously extended the degree of reform to meet the demand for developing the socialist market economy; that we have used opening to promote reform and development; that we have reached a clear understanding that only development was the unchangeable truth and have seized the opportunity to accelerate economic development; and that we have paid attention to building the two civilizations simultaneously and successfully strengthened them.

The current provincial situation is very good, and a trend of fast development in the economy is being maintained. However, we should remain clear-headed and refrain from being unrealistically optimistic. We should note the problems and difficulties in our advancement and development and find ideas and measures to counter difficulties and to succeed. Generally speaking, the present is still an opportune moment for accelerating economic development. Although we face many difficulties and contradictions, we still have many favorable conditions with which to conquer them. In the economy, although some conditions may not as relaxed as in last year, we should perform work with an active attitude and muster efforts to promote the work that helps accelerate development, open the markets, and improve efficiency. When a project is decided, we should muster efforts to develop it so that it can go into operation and yield returns soon. Only when the economy is promoted can we resolve the series of difficulties and contradictions and create favorable conditions for enterprises' transformation of the operating mechanism and for the reform of government organizations. Under all circumstances, accelerating reform is an unchangeable truth. The province should attain the goal of pushing its economy to a new level in three years, and the tasks should be fulfilled. This year is a crucial one. We should seize the good opportunity to work hard, but we should also be realistic and stress efficiency. In the new year, we should have a firm confidence in accelerating development and achieve faster and better results in making progress. We should have a sense of urgency, never lose the opportunity, and never waver in our determination to reach a new level in three years.

He Zhukang pointed out: What all localities and departments should do now is organize implementation of specific tasks. We should no longer waste energy in formulating new policies or new ideas. We should devote most energy to implementation of the policies already decided on, make conscientious and unremitting efforts to carry them out, and leave offices and attend fewer meetings to spare some time to go the grass-roots levels and enterprises to promote the economy realistically.

He said: All levels and all departments should regard implementation as their major task. They should create a trend of devoting efforts to implementation, which is a key link, and judge their levels and achievements based on this key link. They should make more efforts to solve key and difficult problems. Leaders should perform the work in various fields, but they should first pay attention to and achieve a breakthrough in solving key and difficult problems. They should have a strong sense of responsibility. We may consider designating this year as a year for implementation. We should encourage and commend those who pay attention to implementation, make earnest efforts to carry out practical work, achieve notable results in work, and rapidly promote the work of a locality or a department. We should criticize those who fail to do so and dismiss those who could not create a new situation and reach a new level after a long time. Only when we clearly mete out punishments and rewards can we encourage and force cadres to plunge into implementation. We should have a hardworking spirit in the implementation. We should go all out to do a great amount of arduous organizational work and never stop until we attain our goals. We should uphold high standards and strict demands. This means that we should set higher goals and do what has never been done before. Our development rate should be high, and we should have the spirit to catch up with and surpass others. Our work quality should be high and be improved continuously. Our work level should be high, and we should strive to improve it and create first-rate work. We should be serious about our work and undertakings, perform the work that has been chosen, emphasize science, adhere to principles, and never make concessions.

We should establish the responsibility system and exercise management by objectives. We should introduce the mechanism of competition to the implementation. Those who have the ability to undertake or achieve success in work should be commended. Implementation of work should be taken as an important yardstick to measure leadership and work achievements and to decide whether a cadre should be promoted or demoted and employed or dismissed. Only in this way can we encourage cadres to shoulder heavy tasks, create a social environment that helps people work hard, and encourage cadres and the masses to advance despite difficulties and make progress.

In conclusion, He Zhukang concluded: We should further improve work methods and improve the leadership level. To achieve this, the most important work is to have a good command of materialist dialectics, truly proceed from reality, and judge problems and handle work from a dialectical viewpoint. To this end, we should improve work methods and work styles and have the ability to coordinate with the masses. We should be determined to change the ways of thinking and behaviors taking shape under the planned economy system and overcome the unhealthy trends of "paying lip service to determination, taking action by holding meetings alone, and implementing work by issuing documents" and

"giving assurances when assigned tasks but slipping away when problems arise." We should have the ability to make decisions in line with the law and ideas on the market economy and resolve specific contradictions concerning economic results, efficiency, sense of responsibility, product quality, product mix, funds, technology, and personnel. We should give play to man's subjective initiative and maintain a good spirit. We should emphasize unity and cooperation and, in particular, strengthen the unity of leading bodies at all levels. Only when there is a united leading body can we have a united contingent, have unity and vitality in work, and have prosperous undertakings.

Comrade Gao Yan pointed out in his speech: We should make great efforts to build and develop the market and gradually establish and improve the market system. We should achieve a breakthrough in this work this year. He said: We should pay close attention to this year's work. We should give prominence to technical transformation and structural adjustment, strengthen management, improve labor productivity, and improve economic efficiency. We should make earnest efforts to carry out practical work and achieve solid progress in pushing the economy to a new level. Comrade Gao Yan particularly emphasized: The key to whether we can push the economy lies in whether we make earnest efforts, and the key to whether we can make earnest efforts lies in leadership. To promote work, cadres should go down to the grass-roots levels to attend to implementation of work. We should tell the truth, do practical work, and achieve actual results. We should pay attention to two fields of work simultaneously and be strong in both. While making efforts to push the economy to a new level, we should attend to party building, build the spiritual civilization, improve public security, and improve the work styles of various trades.

Attending the closing ceremony were Gu Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Liu Xilin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor; Zhang Yueqi, provincial vice governor; and Sang Fengwen, secretary general of the provincial government.

#### Addresses CPPCC Session

SK1601060293 Changchun Jilin People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jan 93

[Excerpts] After satisfactorily accomplishing all the items on the agenda for the session, the seven-day first session of the seventh provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] successfully ended at Nanhu Guesthouse in the city of Changchun on the afternoon of 15 January. An atmosphere of unity and democracy, a spirit of reform and opening up, and an atmosphere of seeking truth and [words indistinct] permeated the session. The session was held at a crucial time when the people of various nationalities across the province were deeply studying



and implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress and the 10th plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee and were accelerating the pace of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization. [passage omitted]

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech at the session. The participants heard and discussed the work report of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee delivered by Li Guotai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and discussed the written report of the motions examinations committee of the sixth provincial CPPCC committee.

The CPPCC members participating in the session also attended as nonvoting delegates the first session of the Eighth Jilin Provincial People's Congress and heard the government work report made by Governor Gao Yan. [passage omitted]

Some executive chairmen of the presidium, including Fang Jianyu, (Zhang Tienan), Li Guotai, and (Wu Shiguo), presided over the session. Of the 500 members of the seventh provincial CPPCC committee, 478 attended the session, procuring a quorum.

At the plenary session, the CPPCC members elected by secret ballot Liu Yunzhao as chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Fang Jianyu, (Zhang Tienan), (Wu Houjun), [name indistinct], Li Guotai, Yan Hongchen, (Wu Shiguo), (Chen Bingchong), and Li Hongchang as vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Chang Wanhai, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Seventy-four people belong to the new Standing Committee. The session participants unanimously approved the resolution of the first session of the seventh provincial CPPCC Committee.

The resolution urged CPPCC organizations and members at various levels across the province to deeply study and comprehensively grasp Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics; emancipate the mind; seek truth from facts; guarantee an accurate political orientation; strive to fulfill the great historical mission; work closely in service of deepening reform, expanding the scale of opening, and elevating the provincial economy to a new level; bring into full play the advantages of the CPPCC; conduct investigations and study; make suggestions; be united under the leadership of the CPC; and write a new chapter of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a speech at the closing ceremony. [passage omitted]

#### Addresses Congress Session

SK1901022693 Changchun Jilin People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] The first session of the eighth Jilin Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded in Changchun

this afternoon after implementing the various items on the agenda. The session participants urged people of various nationalities throughout the province to unite more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core and, under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, further emancipate the mind, brave the way forward, work conscientiously, and make concerted efforts to win new and greater success continuously.

He Zhukang, executive chairman of the session, presided over the closing ceremony. Voting by a show of hands, the session approved the resolutions of the first session of the eighth provincial People's Congress on the work report of the provincial People's Government, on Jilin Province's 1992 economic and social development plan, on Jilin Province's implementation of its 1992 budget and on its 1993 budget, on the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the work report of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court, and on the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Comrade He Zhukang spoke at the end of the session. He said: The first session of the eighth Jilin Provincial People's Congress has been a democratic, united, realistic, and encouraging meeting; one to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress and the guidelines of the 10th plenary session of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and to discuss the major ways of accelerating Jilin's reform, opening, and economic construction and of strengthening socialist democratic politics; and one to unify thinking, carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future, and work hard together. This session will play an important role with far-reaching significance in mobilizing the people of various nationalities throughout the province to further emancipate their minds, uplift their spirit, make earnest efforts to carry out practical work, and advance bravely along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics advocated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

On behalf of the members of the new leading bodies elected at this session, He Zhukang pledged to live up to the great expectations of the people of the province and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, firmly lead the people of the province in taking the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, unite as one to work hard for the people, and make utmost efforts to achieve success in the province's work.

He Zhukang also emphasized: The year 1993 is one for comprehensively implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress and also a crucial one for bringing Jilin's economy up to a new stage. We should achieve success in the work for this year and for the next five years. After returning to their localities, deputies should earnestly relay and implement the guidelines of this session and, responding to the call of this session, taking the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress as the guide, and focusing on economic construction, unite with and lead the vast number of cadres and ordinary people to

further emancipate their minds and change ideas. Centering on establishing the socialist market economy system, they should deepen reform, open wider to the outside world, facilitate economic development, fulfill all tasks, and comprehensively promote political, economic, and social progress.

Other executive chairmen of the session were Gu Changchun, Wang Jinshan, Chen Zhenkang, Ke Muyun, Ren Junjie, Shang Zhenling, Li Zhengwen, (Zeng Xiaosen), Yuan Baixiong, (Xu Ruren), and (A Fuzha).

Those seated on the rostrum were members of the presidium of the session; leaders of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, government, committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Discipline Inspection Commission; leaders of the provincial military district and the units stationed in the province; former provincial-level veteran leaders; and responsible persons of the provincial-level committees of various democratic parties and mass organizations.

#### Addresses Standing Committee

SK2001033293 Changchun Jilin People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] The first meeting of the eighth provincial people's congress Standing Committee concluded at the provincial guesthouse this afternoon. Chairman He Zhukang and Vice Chairman Gu Changchun chaired the meeting, respectively. Attending were Vice Chairmen Chen Zhenkang, Ren Junjie, Shang Zhenling, (Zeng Xiaoshen), Yuan Baixiong, (Xu Ruren), and (A Fula); Secretary General Li Zhengwen; and members, totaling 49 persons.

The participants first heard an explanation given by provincial Governor Gao Yan on submission of the namelist of the members of the provincial government for appointment. They approved the voting methods for personnel appointments and removals and the namelist of the personnel to be appointed and removed.

Chairman He Zhukang gave a speech at the meeting. He said: During the five-year term of this people's congress, we should attain on schedule the various goals for raising Jilin's economy to a new level and lay a solid foundation for accomplishing the second-step objective of socialist modernization by the end of this century. We should clearly understand the situation, clarify our tasks, and enhance our sense of responsibility for making the work of the people's congress successful in the new period. Focusing on further improving the people's congress, which is a basic system, all members of the standing committee should improve people's congress work as a whole and give better play to the role of the people's congress.

He Zhukang emphasized: Taking the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress as guidance, we should further strengthen and improve people's congress work. In the

new historical period, the various tasks defined at the 14th CPC Congress will be the work focuses of the people's congress. Following the development of the situation, people's congress work should be strengthened. The people's congress should correctly perform its responsibilities and powers entrusted by the Constitution and truly manifest the people's will and the party's propositions. We should intensify the research on people's congress work, explore the laws governing people's congress work that conform to the development of the situation, and give full play to the role of people's congresses and their Standing Committees. We should improve the organizations of the people's congress, establish and improve scientific work standards and work procedures, and improve its work systems to ensure the smooth progress of people's congress work. We should comprehensively implement the basic line consisting of one central task and two basic points and persistently take economic construction as the central task. The various fields of work of the provincial people's congress and its Standing Committee should be carried out with the focus on raising the economy to a new level and promoting reform and opening. We should improve socialist democracy and the legal system and, based on the specific conditions of the province, step up efforts to draw up and improve the local laws and regulations that ensure reform and opening, facilitate the establishment of the socialist market economy system, and promote the market economy. We should continuously create new features in people's congress work, and the spirit of reform should be reflected in this from work methods to specific work content. We should continuously emancipate the mind and be creative.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: The provincial people's congress standing committee should step up efforts to improve itself and conscientiously study and thoroughly understand the guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress. It should persist in doing work under the unified leadership of the party committee. It should further improve its organizations, contingent of cadres, ways of thinking and work, and systems.

Liu Xilin, provincial vice governor; Yang Qianfang, president of the provincial higher people's court; and Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, attended the meeting. Members of the various special committees of the provincial people's congress [words indistinct].

#### Addresses New Leaders

SK2101074693 Changchun Jilin People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 January after the first session of the Eighth provincial people's congress concluded successfully, the provincial party committee held a meeting attended by members of the newly elected leading bodies of the provincial people's congress, provincial government, and provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

[CPPCC]; by the president of the provincial higher people's court; and by the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. On behalf of the provincial party committee, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, stated ardent expectations for members of the new leading bodies. Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee also attended.

When extending congratulations to the newly elected leading comrades on behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade He Zhukang particularly pointed out: New leading bodies should adhere to the party's basic line, step up efforts to improve the way of thinking and work, and become leading collectives that show great political and ideological unity, that have a pioneering and enterprising spirit in doing work, that are practical in work styles, and that contribute to Jilin's reform, opening up, and modernization program. First, they should have a strong sense of responsibility and mission. [words indistinct] five years are a crucial period for developing Jilin. It is hoped that the newly elected comrades will live up to the great trust of the party and the people, have a thorough understanding of the difficulty of the responsibility they hold, conscientiously perform their duties with a strong sense of historical responsibility and mission, and exert utmost efforts to make their work a success.

Second, they should work in unity for the common goal. Our goal is building socialism with Chinese characteristics, for which the foundation is the party's basic line, taking economic construction as the central task, persisting in reform and opening up, and upholding the four cardinal principles. People's congresses, governments, CPPCC committees, courts, and procuratorates should perform their functions under the leadership of the provincial party committee, with the focus on economic construction. They should strengthen unity and closely coordinate with, support, and cooperate with one another to form a powerful force to make their work successful.

Third, they should carry out the purpose of serving the people. The masses expect us to do administrative work for them, share their cares and burdens, and benefit them. We should see to it that we are the first to show concern and the last to enjoy comfort. We should regard Jilin people's basic interests as the starting and ending points of our administrative and other work. All leading bodies and leading members should set high standards for themselves and have the courage to pioneer the way forward so that they will win the support of the masses and accomplish their glorious missions in an excellent manner.

Fourth, in the new historical period, leading cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, should have the ability to manage the whole situation, to look ahead and behind, to see what is coming from one small clue, [words indistinct], to accept and screen information on various aspects of work, to make policy decisions in a timely and

scientific manner, and to implement the policy decisions. They should have substantial ability for political and theoretical understanding, attach importance to the study of Marxist theories and to theoretical thinking, continuously improve their knowledge, and enhance their leadership ability.

Fifth, they should conscientiously improve their leadership methods. They should seek truth from facts, deal with specific matters relating to work, and make earnest efforts to carry out practical work. They should resolutely overcome formalism and put more efforts into implementation of work and pursuit of actual results.

Sixth, they should improve their organizations. Their organizations are the key and most important part of the organizations at all levels. They should attach importance to this work and carry it out on a regular basis.

In conclusion, He Zhukang emphasized: This year is a crucial year for bringing the economy up to a new stage. The provincial party committee decided to designate this year as a year for implementation. We should pay close attention to all work at the very beginning of the year and achieve good results in implementation of work this year. We should create experiences and emulate one another in implementation of work and strive to create a new situation in Jilin's reform, opening up, and modernization program.

#### **Jilin's Government Holds Executive Meeting**

SK2001055693 Changchun Jilin People's Radio  
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] The new provincial people's government elected at the first session of the eighth provincial people's congress held its first executive meeting on the evening of 18 January. It clarified the division of work among the provincial governor and vice governors and discussed and approved in principle the regulations on the provincial government's work.

Governor Gao Yan spoke on the opinions on meeting the expectations and demands made by Comrade He Zhukang at a conference of the members of the newly elected leading bodies of the provincial people's congress, provincial government, provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, provincial court, and provincial procuratorate and on how the government should pay attention to the work's implementation.

Governor Gao Yan chaired the meeting. Attending were Liu Xilin, Zhang Yueqi, Wang Guofa, Quan Dezhu, and Wei Minxue, vice governors; Sang Fengwen, secretary general of the provincial government; deputy secretaries general of the provincial government; and responsible comrades of the general office of the provincial government. The governor and vice governors attending the meeting felt their heavy responsibility and arduous tasks. They pledged to live up to the great trust of the people



throughout the province, work in unison, and exert utmost efforts to perform their duties successfully.

Governor Gao Yan pointed out in his speech: Now that the major principles, work tasks, and targets have been made clear, the most important thing is to organize forces to carry them out, pay close attention to the implementation of the work, and achieve good results soon.

Gao Yan pointed out: In paying attention to implementation of work, we should first attend to ideological work. We should further emancipate our minds, change our way of thinking, and maintain a good mental outlook. Based on our specific conditions, we should actively learn from the experiences created and summarized by coastal areas, especially special economic zones. We should not hesitate in starting a project after it has been chosen, carry it out successfully after starting, and adopt a new idea to open up a new sphere.

Gao Yan pointed out: In paying attention to implementation of the work, we should have the courage to adopt unconventional measures. Focusing on the deep-seated contradictions in economic activities, we should be determined to resolve the basic important issues. On the basis that the contract system being improved and developed, we should actively expand the application of the shareholding system. Regarding the structural adjustment of the stocks of enterprises, we should adopt resolute measures to merge, lease, auction off, or declare enterprises bankrupt when necessary. Concerning the mechanism for distribution, we should successfully and flexibly apply the mechanism of incentive. We should have the courage to blaze new trails, conduct experiments, and go ahead of others. We should truly benefit the localities during our term of office.

Gao Yan pointed out: In paying attention to the implementation of the work, we should give prominence to priorities. The priority of this year's economic work is

still the development of the export-oriented economy, large and medium-sized enterprises, township enterprises, and the tertiary industry. We should exert efforts to improve efficiency, adjust the structure, and increase the capacity for sustained development. For enterprises to transform their operating mechanism, governments should devolve power in line with the requirements of the regulations. Taking market demand as guidance, we should rely on scientific and technological advances and combine macro improvement with micro optimization to adjust product mix. We should produce a group of name brand, good quality, special, and new products and the products whose quality reaches international standard.

Gao Yan pointed out: In paying attention to implementation of work, we should specify our tasks and goals and assign responsibilities. All departments and bureaus directly under the province, all trades, and all localities should make sure that everyone has his targets and responsibility and changes his work methods and work styles. Leaders should go down to the grass-roots levels if they are to promote work. We should change the past practice of performing work by holding meetings and issuing documents. We should truly go down to the grass-roots levels to discover and handle the new situations and new problems in a timely manner. We should clearly mete out rewards and punishments. Those who have a pioneering spirit, have the ability to create a new situation, and perform work in an excellent manner should be commended and awarded; and those who do not should be criticized and educated. The purpose of our doing so is to form a [word indistinct] of the mechanism of incentive and create both a motivation for and pressure to work.

Gao Yan emphasized: In the new year, we should achieve good results and a high level in the implementation of work, go all out to work in unity, and strive to open up a new situation in Jilin's reform, opening up, and modernization program.

### Minister Hopes President Clinton Allows Visits

OW2101155293 Taipei CNA in English 1522 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 21 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Chien Fu Thursday [21 Jan] urged US President Bill Clinton to open the door for high-ranking US officials to visit the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan in order to strengthen bilateral relations.

Chien made the appeal one day after Clinton was inaugurated as the 42nd president of the United States, which suspended diplomatic relations with Taipei in 1979.

The minister believes ROC-US relations will continue to grow under the administration of Clinton, who had visited Taiwan four times and "is pretty familiar with the Republic of China."

Since Washington switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking 14 years ago, the US Government has banned high-ranking officials from visiting Taiwan. The ban was lifted late last year when former President George Bush allowed then US Trade Representative Carla Hills to set foot on the island.

Chien hopes the Clinton administration would follow the example and open the door wider for high-level official contacts between the two countries.

He also expressed the hope that the ROC representative office in the United States, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, could be renamed to make it more representative of the country.

On bilateral trade, Chien said the US Government should not invoke Special 301 or Super 301 provisions of the US Trade Act to press the country to open its market to such American products as cigarette.

The minister stressed that Taipei has made during recent years great efforts to redress the trade imbalance between the two countries.

As a result of the efforts, he noted, ROC trade surplus with the United States has declined from its peak of some US\$16 billion to just over US\$7 billion last year.

Although their trade relations have improved, Chien admitted that the two countries still had some differences over the issues of agricultural trade and the protection of intellectual property rights. More negotiations will be needed to solve these problems, he added.

### Taiwan, Philippines Agree To Develop Subic Bay

OW1801092193 Taipei CNA in English 0750 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—Taiwan has signed an agreement with the Philippine Government on a project to transform the former US-run Subic Bay Naval Base into an industrial park.

The pact was inked in Manila last Friday [15 January] by Vice Economic Affairs Minister Yang Shih-chien and Richard Gordon, chairman of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA).

Under the accord, Taiwan will render soft loans to the project which calls for an estimated cost of US\$60 million, while the Philippines will provide 300 hectares of land at Subic Bay where Americans left last November after using it as a naval base for nearly a century.

Yang, who returned to Taipei Saturday, said that the two sides will soon form a joint committee to work on the development plan. This country, however, has not decided on the exact amount of low-interest loans to offer, he added.

The newly-signed agreement will enable Taiwan to establish its first-ever export processing zone abroad, which could be completed by year-end at the earliest, he noted.

The vice minister pointed out that production value in the projected industrial complex could reach US\$5 billion by the turn of the century. In addition, he added, the project could offer 100,000 jobs to Filipinos within three to five years.

Light manufacturing and export-oriented firms from Taiwan and other countries will be invited to set up factories in the industrial park, he said.

### Premier Receives Outgoing South African Envoy

OW1901093493 Taipei CNA in English 0736 GMT 19 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 19 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun thanked the outgoing South African Ambassador Alan McAllister Harvey Monday [18 January] for his promotion of bilateral relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and South Africa.

Hao also expressed the hope that ties between Taipei and Pretoria could be further strengthened.

Harvey will be leaving after serving as ambassador for the past four years.

The ambassador said that the ROC Foreign Minister Chien Fu's recent trip to South Africa will help strengthen the relations between the two nations.

Chien met with South African President Fredrick de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha during his recent trip.

Harvey also took the chance to thank the ROC Government for the support given him during his stay here.

### Government Approves Indirect Investment in PRC

OW1801092393 Taipei CNA in English 0753 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—The authorities last year approved 264 cases, for a total of US\$440 million, of indirect investment by local businessmen in Mainland

China, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs said over the weekend.

The commission said Shenzhen is the most favored place for Taiwan businessmen, who made US\$40 million investments in 43 cases. It was followed by Guangdong Province, 36 cases with US\$24 million; and Xiamen, 25 cases with US\$20 million, according to the statistics compiled by the commission.

Up to now, the commission has registered an accumulation of about US\$1 billion of indirect investment by Taiwan businessmen on the mainland, while Peking authorities proclaims that the investments have posted nearly US\$5 billion.

The commission expected that the number of cases would surge sharply after the guidelines for indirect investment on the mainland are announced.

### Trade Ties With Europe Make 'Great Strides'

OW1801090693 Taipei CNA in English 0741 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—Taiwan's trade ties with Europe made great strides in the past seven years, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) said over the weekend.

Board tallies show that trade between the two areas amounted to US\$26.4 billion last year, a big five-fold jump as compared to US\$5 billion in 1985.

In the seven-year period, BOFT officials noted, Taiwan's trade surplus with Europe plunged from more than US\$4 billion to US\$1.4 billion.

Taiwan imported US\$12.5 billion worth of European products last year, a whopping 25 percent advance from 1991, the officials added.

They further reported that many manufacturers from such European countries as France, Britain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands have come here to bid for various construction projects of the ongoing six-year national development plan, which boasts a budget of more than US\$300 billion.

### President Sends Message to Freedom Day Rally

OW1601091993 Taipei CNA in English 0814 GMT 16 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 16 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui said in a written message to the 1993 World Freedom Day rally that societies throughout the world share a common fate and the freedom of humanity must be based upon regional security and global peace.

President Li's message was read at the opening ceremony which was held at the Grand Hotel in Taipei Friday [15 January] afternoon. More than 500 delegates from all over the world are attending the rally and other world freedom day activities in Taipei.

Premier Hao Pei-tsun, also delivered a message to the meeting. He pointed out in the message that "the World

Freedom Day movement has had an enormously positive effect since its inception. The democratization of East Europe and the collapse of the Soviet communist regime are sufficient proof that communist totalitarianism has been cast aside by people the world over."

He affirmed that no one can resist the tide of democracy and the forces of freedom will ultimately prevail.

Earlier in the morning Friday, Premier Hao hosted a tea party at the Executive Yuan in honor of all the participants in the rally.

### Government To Promote Privatization

OW1801092293 Taipei CNA in English 0804 GMT 18 Jan 93

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA)—Economics Minister Hsiao Wan-chang said Sunday [17 January] that the government will push on through the privatization of state enterprises, and such methods as auctioning stakes and selling off company assets will be applied if necessary.

Minister Hsiao stressed the government's determination to press ahead by the end of this fiscal year in June the privatizations of five state enterprises, including BES Engineering Corp., China Steel Corp., China Petrochemical Development Corp., Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp., and China Shipbuilding Corp.

So far, none of the government enterprises has been transferred into majority private ownership.

If the privatization plan through the stock market cannot succeed, the government will look for proper buyers or even auction the enterprises.

The five enterprises have an accumulated employment exceeding 23,300. The privatization plan has encountered protest from among the employees since some of them are bound to be laid off after the re-organization of the companies.

Minister Hsiao, pointing out the international trend of privatization, called for the support from employees of these enterprises for the privatization plan for the sake of overall economic development of the nation.

A source of the commission for national corporations disclosed that in the past years, the China Shipbuilding Corp. had made large-scale layoffs to reduce the scale of its payroll to a little over 7,000.

Among the five enterprises, the China Steel has the biggest employment of nearly 10,000.

The source said that the personnel problem is not the major obstacle of the privatizations.

The privatization plan was plagued by the weakness of the stock market. The recent offer of shares in BES Engineering was not successful, and the Economics Ministry is considering to find target group to buy the company's assets.



**Specialists Test Domestically Made Frigate**

*OW1901134893 Taipei Voice of Free China in English  
0200 GMT 17 Jan 93*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The first locally manufactured frigate conducted its second test sail earlier this week off the southern port of Kaohsiung. The Perry-class frigate, dubbed Chengkung, left the harbor in the morning with naval officials, weapon experts, and engineers of the China

Shipbuilding Cooperation on board. In addition to testing its speed and night combat capabilities, the monitoring group also tested the warship's stability during operation of its weapons system. The 4,200-ton frigate, designed to cruise at the speed of 28 nautical miles per hour, would be armed with a Phalanx weapon system, antisubmarine torpedoes, helicopters, and missiles. The vessel is the first of eight warships to be built by the China Shipbuilding Corporation to replace the ROC [Republic of China] Navy's aging destroyer fleet.

## Hong Kong

### UK Foreign Secretary on Hong Kong's Future

HK2101021793 Hong Kong TUNG FANG JIH PAO in Chinese 20 Jan 93 p 4

[Report: "On the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of TUNG FANG JIH PAO, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Writes an Article, Stressing That British Policy Toward China and Hong Kong Remains Unchanged"—first paragraph is editor's note]

[Text] On the occasion of marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of TUNG FANG JIH PAO, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, at our invitation, has written an article reviewing Hong Kong's past development and discussing the present Sino-British row over the political system and the way to solve the dispute. In this article, he reiterates the British Government's policy on administering Hong Kong, and refutes the "theory of an anti-China conspiracy." This is the first time that the foreign secretary has written an article for a Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong. This is particularly a rare feat when the war situation in the Persian Gulf is tense and the allied forces are always ready for action.

Anniversaries are good times for looking back on what has been achieved and also for looking ahead to new challenges.

In the 25 years since the first edition of TUNG FANG JIH PAO appeared, Hong Kong's achievements have been spectacular.

The economic success story is well known. But on my visits to Hong Kong I am also struck by how much else has improved: New schools and universities, better public housing, higher standards of health care, new parks and roads, and a rich cultural life.

All this has been made possible through the hard work of Hong Kong people. It has become part of Hong Kong's way of life. The challenge for the years ahead will be to preserve that way of life and to put Hong Kong in the best possible position to continue its success under new sovereignty and in a new century.

There were bound to be difficult moments during the transition period. But with goodwill and the Joint Declaration as our guide, we shall find our way. We remain committed to the Joint Declaration, which is the basis for Hong Kong's future success under Chinese sovereignty. Our task now is to turn the concept of one country, two systems into a living and working reality.

The governor's constitutional reforms set out in his policy address to the Legislative Council [Legco] were designed to help secure Hong Kong's way of life on the basis of the Joint Declaration. Some changes have already been implemented and are working well. I know that the governor's proposals on the next round of elections in Hong Kong have sparked off a lively debate

in Hong Kong. This is a good thing. There can be no democracy without debate, and no debate without disagreement. There are some important issues at stake for Hong Kong's future. The prime minister and I strongly supported the proposals made by the governor. They represent his best judgement of how to meet the wish for a broadening of democracy in a way which was consistent with the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

Since the governor made his proposals, there has been criticism from some who think he went too far, and from others who think he did not go far enough. This is normal in an open society. Alternative suggestions are now emerging and being debated by the community and by political groups. I hope that those who have specific thoughts to offer will voice them. They can then be considered alongside all the other suggestions.

The governor will be presenting his legislative proposals after Chinese New Year. It is right that Legco should have the responsibility to weigh views in the community and decide where the balance lies. We will respect its judgement.

I know that there has been much unease in Hong Kong that the British and Chinese Governments have not yet been able to hold further talks on these issues as agreed during the governor's visit to Beijing in October. We would like to do so. As the governor has said, we have no preconditions for talks. We and the governor are ready for discussions at any time.

I have heard suggestions that we have changed our policy toward Hong Kong, and that we have joined some wider conspiracy against China. Both are plainly untrue. The whole world has an interest in China's open door policy and economic reform. Our policy remains the same. We never lose sight of the fact that cooperation between the UK and China provides the best conditions for Hong Kong to flourish.

In the swirl of debate, we should not lose sight of some essential points:

- A society as mature as Hong Kong's deserves a system in which people have a greater say in the running of their own affairs. This is recognized in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law. The demand for this in Hong Kong has become more insistent in the last three or four years.

- Whatever the detail of the electoral arrangements finally decided by Legco, the elections should be open, fair, and acceptable to the people of Hong Kong. I know that members of Legco will have this in mind as they examine all the proposals given them.

- Although China has disagreed with a number of the governor's proposals, there is still a great deal of common ground between the UK and China over Hong Kong. We have a shared interest in preserving the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and in achieving a smooth transition. We have a shared commitment to the Joint Declaration. I hope that we can translate that soon into discussions on the arrangements for the 1995 elections.

This is an important moment in Hong Kong's political development. Hong Kong has a reputation for finding solutions which work. I am confident that solutions can be found on the electoral issues which should be widely acceptable. This will allow all of us to get on with ensuring that the transition is achieved as efficiently as possible, in the best interests of Hong Kong.

**Patten 'Confident' of Election Reform Agreement**

HK2201115793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 22 (AFP)—Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten said Friday he was confident agreement could be reached with China over election reforms in Hong Kong.

In his Chinese Lunar New Year message to Hong Kong's six million people, Patten said "I hope and am confident that in the new year we shall be able to work out arrangements for the 1995 elections which are clean, fair and that you think are acceptable.

"This should not, at the end of the day, prove an impossible task," he added.

However Patten did not say whether he expected his own proposals for strengthening the democratic base in the next legislative elections to be accepted unchanged. They have been condemned by Beijing.

Among the proposals are plans for nine new functional constituencies which China claims are so broad-based that they run against the idea of electing legislative councillors to represent special interest groups.

China, which resumes sovereignty of the British territory in 1997, has threatened to set up a shadow government if Patten goes ahead with his proposals, claiming they would threaten a smooth transition of power.

The proposals will be debated by Hong Kong's Legislative Council in late February. Councillors are already divided on the issue.

Patten said when agreement was reached over his proposals "we will all be able to approach with new vigour those other issues for which we in government have responsibility and which have such a decisive impact on the way we all live.

"I am determined that in the new year we should make further and faster progress," he said, "let us look forward to the new year with confidence and optimism."

The ongoing Sino-British dispute has hit business confidence in the territory and sent jitters through the local stockmarket.

But in his speech Patten pointed to five percent economic growth over the last year as "another year of successes".

Patten, probably Hong Kong's last governor following 100 years of British rule, added that "as China's economy continues to grow spectacularly, the prospects for our own economy look even brighter. It is as well to remember, in a world beset by troubles, just how fortunate we are—whatever our challenges—here in Hong Kong."

**Hong Kong Residents Urge PRC-UK Talks**

OW1101123093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0920 GMT 11 Jan 93

[Text] Hong Kong, January 11 (XINHUA)—More than leading 200 Hong Kong residents, including some eminent figures and five large business companies, today urged the Hong Kong authorities to return to discussion with China.

They warned that the ongoing political controversy has led to polarization in Hong Kong, and they called on all residents to be calm, face reality and think of a rational solution.

Their views were made known in advertisements published in today's "MING PAO DAILY NEWS", "ORIENTAL DAILY NEWS", "HONG KONG ECONOMIC TIMES" and "WEN WEI PO".

The advertisements, in the form of open letters, recall the past, analyze the current situation and forecast the future.

The signers include 15 Legislative Council members belonging to the Co-operative Resources Center, some leading members of the Liberal Democratic Federation and concurrent advisers to China on Hong Kong affairs.

They deem that without a spirit of mutual accommodation and co-operation the Chinese and British sides could not have reached agreement nor signed their Joint Declaration.

Also, the direct track on smooth transition was initiated by the British side, they maintain, and thus the decisions made in the past decade on Hong Kong's future might be repudiated.

The advertisements indicate that the Hong Kong Legislative Council has been reluctant to listen to others' opinions and its basic spirit of open freedom no longer exists.

This shows that the Hong Kong people have benefited from the increasingly close economic contacts between the mainland and Hong Kong, and that those who do not support the "one country, two systems" policy should not take a confrontational attitude which might lead the people to a deadlock.

The advertisements call on the Hong Kong people to take into consideration the social, economic and political transition, which they regard as a prerequisite, and



demand that the Hong Kong Government reopen discussion with China to work out political arrangements that are in the interests of Hong Kong.

In another development, Xu Ximin, a veteran adviser to China on Hong Kong affairs and also one of the sponsors of the advertisements, said that prior to Sino-British diplomatic negotiations, the political proposal made by Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten should not be handed to the Legislative Council for discussion and approval.

He urged the British side to take the initiative for negotiations, for it was they who put forward the political proposal.

#### **Local Groups Demand Withdrawal of Reform Plan**

*HK1601074593 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1206 GMT 15 Jan 93*

[By reporter Zhi Hong (5267 1738)]

[Text] Hong Kong 15 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Representatives of all social strata, organizations, and commercial interests from the southern district of Hong Kong went to Hong Kong Governor's House today to deliver a joint letter to the governor demanding withdrawal of his constitutional reform package.

The representatives of all social strata, organizations, and commercial interests from the southern district of Hong Kong stated that the contents of Governor Chris Patten's constitutional reform package runs counter to relevant stipulations in the Basic Law, resulting in deteriorating Sino-U.S. [as received] relations and social and economic losses in Hong Kong. That being the case, the package should not be submitted to the Legislative Council for discussion in February, but withdrawn as quickly as possible to implement the Sino-British Joint Declaration and convergence with the Basic Law.

Representatives of all social strata from the southern district of Hong Kong attended a gathering at Wah Fu Village this evening, with the presence of the responsible person of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of

Hong Kong to exchange views with residents of the southern district on Governor Chris Patten's constitutional reform package.

#### **PRC Posts Liaison Officers to Hong Kong**

*HK1401011693 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Jan 93 p 15*

[Dispatch by staff correspondent Pan Su (4149 3307): "Two PRC Liaison Officers, Wang Gang (3769 6921) and Wu Shaoming (0702 1421 2494), To Be Sent to Hong Kong After the Spring Festival"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 11th—Two liaison officers posted to Hong Kong by the International Criminal Police Organization [ICPO] Chinese National Central Bureau will go to Hong Kong to take office after the Spring Festival. On the recommendation of Li Kwan-ha, ICPO Hong Kong Branch head, the Chinese National Central Bureau decided last year to send two liaison officers to Hong Kong to take up resident posts to boost liaison between the PRC and Hong Kong police, to effect faster exchange of information on criminal cases, and to improve efficiency in joint investigative efforts.

The two liaison officers are Liaison Officer Wang Gang and Assistant Liaison Officer Wu Shaoming, both in their late 30's. At present Wang Gang is an officer with the Chinese National Central Bureau, while Wu Shaoming is a liaison officer at the Guangdong Liaison Office (currently the only body from the Chinese National Central Bureau installed at a provincial-level public security department). It is understood that the procedures for their posting to Hong Kong will be completed before the Spring Festival. Wang Gang is planning to go to Guangzhou from Beijing on the eve of the Spring Festival and will join Wu Shaoming there for the trip to Hong Kong. Concerned personnel said that the Chinese National Central Bureau had always deemed it important to strengthen cooperation with the Hong Kong Branch to jointly crack down on cross-border criminal activities. On the problem of the inflow of guns from Vietnam into Hong Kong, the person said that China is also a victim of the problem. Gun smuggling poses a threat to the Hong Kong region's social stability and hurts China, too. China will spare no effort in severely cracking down on criminal activities, such as gun smuggling.

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